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ABSTRACT

Because of the variety in the nature and interests of foundations, libraries often seek an understanding of several foundations' interests, funding history, future plans, and strategies in terms of their own needs before approaching a single foundation. A review of foundation giving within the past few years shows that construction and expansion of facilities, the development of special collections, microfilm conversion, cooperative endeavors, and the publication of indexes, catalogs, and bibliographies, have received the most attention from foundations. The kit contains the following 12 documents: (1) selected portions of The Foundation Center Annual Report; (2) Listing of Foundation Center National and Regional Collections; (3) How to Find Facts on Foundations; (4) Foundation Center Associates Program; (5) Guidelines for Getting a Grant; (6) What Makes a Good Proposal? (7) What Will a Foundation Look for When You Submit a Grant Proposal? (8) Summary of Data Concerning Selected Foundations Which Have Contributed to Libraries since 1972; and selected portions of annual reports from (9) The Kresge Foundation; (10) The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; (11) The Rockefeller Brothers Foundation; and (12) The Tinker Foundation. (THC)

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Maxine Sitts

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

No. 22 November, 1975

Systems and Procedures Exchange Center

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PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS

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Historically, private foundations have played an instrumental role in the development of American libraries. They have supported programs which would be otherwise impossible within institutional budgetary constraints and most have assumed the role of energizing agents, providing incentives for the development of innovative and pluralistic approaches toward humanistic, cultural and scientific growth.

Foundations usually attempt either to identify and invest in programs which will benefit large numbers of people or to help solve specific types of problems. Some foundations have supplied the financial support necessary for developing cooperative endeavors spanning organizational, state, or regional lines. Still other foundations have stimulated local projects with broad implications. Many libraries, particularly those of small private colleges, have received sizable gifts for the construction or expansion of physical facilities or for the enhancement of general collections. Other types of projects funded by foundations have included the publication of indexes, catalogs, and bibliographies. A review of foundation giving within the past few years shows that construction and expansion of facilities, the development of special collections, microfilm conversion, and cooperative endeavors have received the most attention from foundations.

Foundations have stimulated and supported some of the major developments in librarianship. The Ohio College Library Center (OCLC), funded in part by the Council on Library Resources, has had a major impact on the advancement of on-line shared cataloging. The Southern Library Network (SOLINET), The New England Library Information Network (NELINET), and Stanford's BALLOTS program are other major, cooperative programs which have received developmental support from foundations. Foundation funding directed toward more localized purposes has enhanced the dance collections at the New York Public Library, the theatre collections at the Free Library of Philadelphia, the Latin American Collections at Vanderbilt University, and a Poetry Center at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Foundation support has also prompted construction and improvement of physical facilities in a number of institutions -- for example, the purchase of stacks and improved lighting at Mars Hill College and a library/learning resource center at Allegheny College. Illustrative of the range of projects supported by foundations are the microfilming of the New York Public Library's Velazquez collection, the conversion of records to cassette tapes for the blind at the Texas State Library, and the development of librarian education programs at predominantly black colleges.

Because of the variety in the nature and interests of foundations, libraries often seek an understanding of several foundations' interests, funding history, future plans, and strategies in terms of their own needs before approaching a single foundation. Some foundations, for instance, only support certain types of projects, while others confine activities to particular geographic areas. Experimental ventures attract some foundations, while other philanthropies direct their resources toward more conventional types of efforts. Some concentrate on projects requiring seed money but guaranteeing self-sufficiency after a predetermined period of time, while others operate through challenge and matching grant programs. Many foundations also have specifications as to the type of organization receiving the grant, such as religious institutions

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or nongovernment supported institutions.

Information useful to potential grant applicants is included in the SPEC Kit on Private Foundations. For more detailed information about individual foundations, the Foundation Directory and the individual foundations' annual reports may be consulted. The Foundation Center, an organization committed to making information about foundations accessible to the public, has national Collections in New York, Washington, and Chicago, along with regional reference libraries throughout the country. The Center publishes the Foundation Directory, makes the various Foundations' annual reports available and provides a number of other publications and services, including the bimonthly Foundation News and computer search services. A list of the regional libraries and selected sections of the Foundation Center's Annual Report are included in the SPEC Kit on Private Foundations. The Council on Library Resources, Inc. is of particular interest, since its principal objective is aiding the solution of library problems. Its annual report is available from the Council at One Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C., 20036.

Most foundations have specific requirements for proposals, but the type of information suggested for inclusion usually consists of a summary of what is to be accomplished, a rationale for the project, a description of the staff to be involved, and a budget statement. When screening proposals, foundations generally examine: the potential impact and utility of the proposed venture to the community or to society in terms of its own objectives and interests; the credentials of the personnel to be involved; the project's feasibility; its originality and creativity; and the need for foundation support. Greater detail concerning proposal components and foundation evaluation criteria are included in the SPEC Kit on Private Foundations.

The role of private foundations in stimulating innovation and improvement of library services appears to be at least temporarily constrained by recent changes in Federal tax laws, which have placed restrictions on the manner in which foundation funds are expended, and by the state of the national economy which has tended to reduce investment income. There is evidence that many foundations are reexamining their programs and goals and that this re-examination may lead to different levels of support for library projects. However, it is apparent that foundations will continue to play a major role in the development of the nation's library and information resources.

The SPEC Kit on Private Foundations consists of the range of documents listed below, and contains 110 pages at \$7.50 for ARL members and SPEC subscribers and \$15.00 for others. SPEC has compiled a collection of selected Foundations' annual reports. It is available to ARL members and SPEC Subscribers on a loan basis.

- Doc. #1 Selected portions of "The Foundation Center Annual Report"
- Doc. #2 "Listing of Foundation Center National and Regional Collections"
- Doc. #3 "How to Find Facts on Foundations"
- Doc. #4 "Foundation Center Associates Program"
- Doc. #5 "Guidelines for Getting a Grant"
- Doc. #6 "What Makes a Good Proposal?"
- Doc. #7 "What Will a Foundation Look for When you Submit a Grant Proposal?"
- Doc. #8 Table I: Summary of Data Concerning Selected Foundations which have Contributed to Libraries Since 1972.
- Selected Portions of Annual Reports From:
 - Doc. # 9 The Kresge Foundation
 - Doc. #10 The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
 - Doc. #11 The Rockefeller Brothers Foundation
 - Doc. #12 The Tinker Foundation

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES



OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY MANAGEMENT STUDIES

SPEC Kit Evaluation Form

The materials enclosed in this Kit are examples of current management practices in academic and research libraries. These items were collected via a survey of the member libraries of the Association of Research Libraries and are selected for inclusion in this Kit because they illustrate a current technique or are judged by OMS staff as being among the best of the materials received.

The documents reproduced in this Kit are working tools developed by individual libraries to meet their specific purposes. The SPEC Kits are not intended to provide models or prototype systems that can simply be copied by other libraries. Instead the intent with these illustrations is to stimulate further innovation and improvement in the management practices of academic and research libraries.

Your evaluation of this Kit is solicited.

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 - a. not at all
 - b. somewhat
 - c. quite a bit
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(OVER)

4. What changes in format or content would improve the usefulness of this service to your library?

5. What topics would you like to see covered in this format?

6. Name: _____

Institution: _____

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22

SELECTED PORTIONS OF:

Doc. #1

the foundation center

annual
report
1974

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purposes and policy

The Foundation Center is the only independent, not-for-profit organization in the United States dedicated entirely to the gathering, analysis, and dissemination of factual information on philanthropic foundations. The Center has two main purposes of equal importance: (1) to be a useful resource for anyone interested in applying to grant-making foundations for funds; and (2) to compile reliable descriptive data and statistics on the foundation field for the use of foundation trustees and officers, regulatory agencies, and other interested organizations and individuals.

It includes in its public reference collections information about foundations as separate entities and about the grants they award, as well as published information about the foundation field in all its aspects, including historical records and supporting references in related fields.

The Center is an educational corporation chartered in 1956 by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and is governed by its own Board of Trustees. It has been supported principally by foundation grants and has been designated by the Internal Revenue Service as a publicly supported organization under Section 509(a) (1) of the Code.

The New York and Washington, D.C. libraries operated by the Center, the national collection in Chicago, and the regional collections are open to the public. Information is provided without charge to library visitors and to sponsoring foundations of the Center. Fees are charged for most information services by mail or telephone, for special compilations of data by library staff, for custom computer searches, and for publications.

The Center takes no position of advocacy. Its programs of library service, publication, and research are intended to be as comprehensive as possible in their coverage of the data. All of the facts, both favorable and unfavorable, are made available to the public.

the information environment in the foundation field

Every information system operates within an environment which affects its output. In the foundation field the Tax Reform Act of 1969 changed the information environment in fundamental ways. New reporting requirements and technical innovations resulted in a much greater flow of information than before, but the information environment is still inadequate and unstable in important respects. Ideally we might expect that the public should have in convenient form no later than the third quarter of each year full and reliable information for the preceding year on all private foundations, including entity information of the type familiar to users of *The Foundation Directory* together with good descriptive lists of grants made by each foundation. A start has been made, but we are several years or more away from achieving that goal and from determining the statistical characteristics of the field with the precision we would like to have.

better information for the public good

The ideal information environment would accept foundations as a positive social phenomenon. It would include, but not be limited to, the idea that foundations need governmental supervision as do many other socially beneficial institutions. The information system should serve all concerned who wish to see foundations reach their fullest potential as social instruments: the public, including especially potential beneficiaries; the Congress; the Internal Revenue Service; and those working in the field. The system would respond to needs broader than those of fiscal regulation and would be characterized by higher standards of quality in reporting and by timeliness and efficiency in transmission. This may seem utopian, but effective federal and government-assisted systems like this have been developed in other areas of national life, for example in health and medicine, in the sciences, and in educational research where the accepted major

premise is: This basic activity contributes to the public good.

At least some degree of public and legislative affirmation of this premise is necessary if we are to create a better information environment in the foundation field, but implementation must take place at the regulatory level and among the foundations themselves. Closer cooperation could yield significant results within a few years.

how IRS could help

The Internal Revenue Service has made important advances in providing better public access to foundation information, by filming and distributing returns on microforms, but as a revenue authority must give primary emphasis to ensuring compliance with the tax laws, and therefore the provision of public information of the broader sort remains a secondary concern. If the Service should extend interest in foundations to the furtherance of their social utility and the proper conduct of charitable activities generally, the dissemination of public information might have a higher priority. The appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Employment Plans and Exempt Organizations may be a step in this direction.

improved foundation reporting is a social responsibility

Foundations are still adjusting to the specific aspects of the implied information requirements of the law. A number of larger foundations and even small ones maintained high standards of reporting for many years prior to the new legislation and continue to do so. Many others are moving along a scale from traditional reluctance to make any disclosures toward greater openness, even beyond the minimum requirements of the law, but a fairly large number are still unresponsive. The absence of

time staff in most foundations is a factor in the meagerness of voluntary reporting on the nature of programs, application procedures, and descriptions of purposes for which grants are made. And yet social responsibility requires it even if the law does not. Part of the problem is that foundations which are not good reporters often have little sense of a cohesive "foundation field" in which all have similar legal forms of organization, purposes, principles of public service, and perhaps a common fate. They prefer to operate in isolation, and therefore they can see little value in contributing to a common store of information or using it themselves. In science and the older professions this attitude toward information belongs to prehistory, but in our accelerated times it is sometimes possible to leap over centuries. We hope that the ways can be found in this field.

today's philanthropic ecosystem

Looking at the world of foundations as a community of organisms interacting with a new environment, i.e., the Tax Reform Act of 1969, is more than a metaphor. It illustrates the fluctuating nature of statistical information in this philanthropic ecosystem. In response to new conditions an undetermined number of the organisms are either being born or are dying; are flourishing in their present form or are undergoing mutations. Other species have not yet been classified and therefore are not included in the community as we know it. All of this is a dynamic process which is going on now and will continue for several years until the organisms in the "pond" have settled into a new balance. We believe that the sample we have been able to catch in our nets with the help of the Internal Revenue Service gives a reasonably good picture of the entire population, although it is subject to some error. Information about the many changes which are taking place now will only come to light when a

later "census" is taken, i.e., in the reporting of future years. These and other factors affecting the integrity of our reporting are discussed in greater detail in the Introduction to the new *Edition 5 of The Foundation Directory* which will appear in March 1975.

Thomas R. Buckman
President

The Center's public reference collections are of two kinds. There are national collections in New York, Washington, D.C., and Chicago.

In 1974 there were also forty-nine regional collections in operation, twenty-two of which were established during the year. The Center's Board has authorized the establishment of up to sixty regional collections. It is expected that additional collections will be established in localities where there is a particular need for them. The Center welcomes inquiries from public libraries and other nonprofit service organizations regarding possible new collections in areas not presently served.

In addition, there are hundreds of college and public libraries across the country, without formal association with the Center, which maintain smaller collections including *The Foundation Directory*, *The Foundation Grants Index*, and *Foundation News* on their public reference shelves. Many of these also acquire other informational materials supplied by the Center.

national collections

The New York, Washington, D.C., and Chicago libraries are generally open to the public without charge every weekday excepting holidays. Users are advised to write or phone for the current schedule of hours. Staff members are on duty to assist visitors. Information service by mail or telephone is ordinarily limited to Associates of The Foundation Center.

The New York library has a comprehensive national collection of source materials on the foundations and their grant-making activities. It includes all of the current primary public records and the standard reference works and services as well as books, reports, guides, and other publications relating to the foundation field and philanthropy at large, including information on foundations in other countries. The New York library also collects his-

torical materials, archives, and supporting references in related fields.

The Washington library has a broad national collection essentially similar to the one in New York, with main emphasis on materials of current interest.

The Chicago library contains the basic collection of materials published by the Center, a complete national file of recent foundation information returns, and other pertinent reference sources.

regional collections

Most of the regional collections are located in public, college, or university libraries having a strong commitment of service to the information needs of their communities. Others are located in foundations which feel an obligation to inform the public about the activities of foundations in their own area and nationally. The designation of a regional collection takes place by agreement with the host institution after the Center has reviewed a number of possible sites and has consulted with persons knowledgeable about the city and the region to be served. These collections contain all of the Center's standard reference works, some recent books and reports on foundations, foundation annual reports on film, and a smaller collection of foundation information returns, limited usually to the state and sometimes the region in which the collection is located. Selected computer listings of grants data on topics of broad general interest are available for consultation.

Public reference centers in the locations listed below may be consulted during the open hours of the sponsoring institution. Users should write or phone for the current schedule of hours.

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new york library

During 1974 the number of persons seeking information at the New York library of the Center remained relatively stable. There were 7,397 registered visitors compared with 7,594 during 1973. In contrast, the number of telephone requests for information showed a marked increase for the second consecutive year, totaling 7,479 for 1974, compared with 6,069 for 1973 and 5,583 for 1972.

There was also a substantial increase in requests by letter from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries. In addition to this correspondence, several thousand individuals and organizations wrote asking for single or multiple copies of the brochures and pamphlets describing the Center's services and publications or giving general information on foundations and proposal writing. The library staff filled large bulk orders for multiple copies of information brochures and pamphlets for some 75 institutions sponsoring funding conferences throughout the year. Interlibrary loan requests were filled from a dozen special, academic, and public libraries.

The New York library collection increased during 1974 as follows:

	New acquisitions	Total holdings
Books	133	1,445
Pamphlets	166	1,884
Reports	345	5,335
American foundations	287	
Foreign foundations	38	

Of the 287 current annual reports received by the library, 33 were from American foundations reporting for the first time.

A popular addition to the library collection was the first issue of a new microform publication, *Foundation Grants Index: Subjects*, introduced in late September 1974, consisting of computer output microfiche cards from the Foundation Grants Index Data Bank of grant listings within 31 broad

subject categories. These microfiche cards, available for examination at the libraries and regional collections of the Center, as well as for purchase by the public, will be updated annually. In the last quarter of 1974, nearly 450 sets in this series were ordered and supplied. The service is discussed further under "Custom Search Service" on page 29 of this report. Another resource tool in great demand by library visitors was the computer-generated printout from the Center's international grants data bank which lists grants awarded for international purposes by American foundations. As in previous years, manuals on proposal writing, published lists of available scholarships and grants to individuals, and directories of small foundations by state received heavy use. The addition of a coin-operated photocopy machine facilitated the work of library users.

The New York library staff participated in several conferences during 1974. In January the New York library of the Center was host to the Social Science Group of the Special Libraries Association at an evening reception and computer demonstration, which was well received and attended. Smaller daytime information sessions were held at the Center for visiting members of the Japanese Philanthropy Group, New York art organizations sponsored by the Arts and Business Council, and others.

washington, d.c. library

Visitors to the Washington library in 1974 numbered 3,766, down 78 from 1973. Telephone reference for the year totaled 4,718, an increase of about 400. These changes seem to reflect variations in library use by nonresidents.

Service to government offices continued at about the same level as in prior years, following a similar pattern of increasing telephone reference and fewer visitors. From the legislative branch, staff representation of eight congressional committees and 54

members of Congress from 32 states made use of the library. Offices in the executive branch using the library included four organizations in the Executive Office of the President and all cabinet departments, notably, 18 sections of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, five offices in the Department of State, and three sections each in the Departments of Treasury and Interior. In addition, service was provided to over 25 independent agencies.

Among those who used interlibrary loan service were the Senate Subcommittee on Foundations, the House Judiciary Committee, the Treasury Department, the Federal Trade Commission, and the National Academy of Sciences.

In response to orders received in Washington and to a large number forwarded from New York, the library reproduced 20,713 aperture cards and 11,730 full-size paper copies of Form 990-AR. Additionally, over 3,000 full-size paper copies of information returns were sent to 21 colleges pursuant to an agreement with the Moton Institute.

In the ongoing effort to acquaint the public with the Center, two evening sections of a graduate class from the American University Master of Science Program in Public Relations met at the library. These sessions introduced the students, many of whom are employed in nonprofit organizations or government offices, to sources of factual information on foundations. Other groups visiting the library were officers of state and local governments and educational development officers.

Various meetings outside the library in which the staff participated and provided materials included two meetings at the Smithsonian Institution for officers of museums, a seminar arranged by the American Society of Landscape Architects, and the Washington session of a University of Chicago fundraising conference.

Finally, the staff compiled information for a study of the birth and death rates of foundations for the

Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs.

chicago and regional libraries

The national collection in Chicago formerly operated by The Chicago Community Trust was transferred to the Donors' Forum, a new cooperative group representing Chicago-area philanthropy. At year's end the staff of the Donors' Forum, adjacent to the Community Trust, was adding reference works relating to foundations to their library collection and was acquiring microform storage and reproduction equipment for the IRS-filmed records on foundations.

Supervisors of several regional collections came to New York to participate in orientation periods ranging from one to several days, in order to better familiarize themselves with library and computer services provided by the Center. In early July a reception was held for those representatives of libraries housing regional collections who were attending the annual conference of the American Library Association in New York. There was excellent attendance for this event, enabling staff members and trustees of cooperating libraries to visit the Center, view its facilities, and meet with our staff.

At the annual conference of the Council on Foundations, held in May in San Antonio, Texas, the Center sponsored a breakfast meeting for supervisors of fifteen regional collections. It was followed by a panel discussion on how foundations can make use of services and information provided by the regional collections of the Center. This conference provided an excellent opportunity for the supervisors to become acquainted with one another and to better understand the interests and information needs of foundation administrators and the general public.

associates program

Toward the end of the year the library staff in New York and Washington, D.C. was active in the planning of the new Associates Program, to be introduced by the Center on January 1, 1975.

This program is designed for individuals and non-profit organizations in the fund-raising community needing frequent access to foundation information services tailored to their special requirements. An annual fee of \$150 gives Associates access to telephone and mail services, custom searches of computer files, and a library research service. The Associates Program does not affect the traditional free use of the Center's national or regional library collections by visitors. Foundations may continue to use the Center's services on an established fee basis or at no charge if they are substantial contributors to the Center. Non-Associates may order by mail any "off the shelf" item prepared by the Center for general use, such as copies of *The Foundation Directory, Edition 5* or *The Foundation Grants Index: Subjects* on microfiche. Further information about the Associates Program is available on request. The Center welcomes general inquiries by mail or telephone regarding its program and services.

This public record continues to be the primary source of information on foundations. It is especially helpful in finding information on the smaller foundations and is also an indispensable editorial document, for example in the compilation of *The Foundation Directory*. The returns on film are essential to the work of the Center's regional collections. Examples of the editorial uses of the data are presented in the Analytical Introduction to *Edition 5 of The Foundation Directory*.

Beginning with the 1971 returns IRS began filming the records on aperture cards (conventional punched cards on which film is mounted). Copies may be purchased by mail from the Internal Revenue

Service or from the Center by Associates; anyone visiting the Center's libraries in New York or Washington may obtain copies to take with them. The returns include information on all grants paid or committed as well as financial data, investments, officers, and governing board and are available for any of the approximately 32,800 organizations filing as private foundations.

The file of filmed returns has limitations which should be clearly understood by anyone wishing to use them.

The information return submitted to the Internal Revenue Service is due four and a half months after the end of the foundation's fiscal year. The Service must then organize, process, and film the records for public use. This procedure has usually required about eighteen months for completion of the entire file for the reporting period. For example, in the instance relevant to *The Foundation Directory, Edition 5*, returns filed for 1972 were not available in their entirety until early 1974. The content of the file for any year is affected by the date on which foundations submit their returns. Some file promptly; others request an extension. Therefore by early 1974, some 1973 returns had begun to appear. Likewise there were some late filers for which 1971 returns were the latest available.

A number of organizations are included in the file that do not meet the Center's definition of a private, grant-making foundation. These are of little or no interest to most of the Center's user community.

During any given period numerous changes may occur in the file. For example, new foundations may appear while others may terminate either by distributing all of their remaining assets to grantees or by placing them with a community foundation. These changes will often not become apparent until the next year's returns have been processed, or later.

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Complete returns may not be available for other reasons: because determinations have not yet been made with regard to the status of many organizations under provisions of the law, or because some filmed records are incomplete as prepared or are illegible because of technical problems in filming. All of these conditions are understandable as difficulties inherent in handling hundreds of thousands of pages of returns each year and in the administration of a relatively new and complex tax law.

The Center is seeking solutions to the technical and procedural problems which make public use of the filmed returns unnecessarily difficult.

ications

the new directory

Edition 5 of The Foundation Directory is the first volume in this series to be produced from a computer file, reflecting the introduction of modern information-handling methods at the Center in 1972. Earlier editions appeared in 1960, 1964, 1967, and in November 1971. Information in these editions has now been superseded and is chiefly of historical interest. The use of a computer in preparing succeeding editions will have several advantages. All of the records in the new volume will remain in the file for analysis and comparison with corresponding data for later reporting periods. The establishment of this data base makes possible continuous updating and a shorter interval between editions. It is expected that most foundation records in this work will be revised annually and that later editions of the *Directory* will appear every two years.

Editorial preparation of *Edition 5* of the *Directory* was completed by the end of September and final keyboarding of the foundation descriptive entries was accomplished in November. By the end of the year camera-ready copy was being produced for preparation of plates for photo-offset printing. The *Directory* will be published by the Center in March

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1975 and will again be distributed by Columbia University Press.

Edition 5 includes descriptions of 2,533 foundations which either had assets of \$1 million or more or made grants of \$500,000 or more annually. About 240 are appearing in the *Directory* for the first time. Some of these were originally small but have subsequently acquired substantial assets, often through bequests; others have begun to appear in the Internal Revenue Service public records for the first time as a result of reclassification under provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

The assets of all *Directory* foundations at figures represented in *Edition 5* total about \$31.5 billion, a record high for all editions. Grants totaled \$1.5 billion, a figure slightly higher than that reported for 5,454 foundations in *Edition 4*, based on 1968 or 1969 data. The high asset figures are mainly attributable to favorable market conditions in 1972 and 1973, the reporting years used in *Edition 5*. The increase in the amount of grants paid can be related to the payout percentage of the market value of assets required under the Tax Reform Act (4.125 percent in 1972 and 4.375 percent in 1973). However, losses in the market value of foundation assets from 30 to 40 percent have not been uncommon during 1974, and consequently giving may have dropped somewhat for the year.

An analytical introduction by Thomas R. Buckman, President of the Center, describes the characteristics and composition of the foundation field. Fifteen tables provide significant statistical data. In addition to the usual three indices—Fields of Interest, Personnel (names of donors, trustees, and administrators), and Foundation Names—a new one, Index of Foundations by State and City, has been provided to help identify locally oriented foundations. The Appendix in this edition includes two articles which provide guidelines for the fund seeker in preparing a grant proposal, a brief bibliography on philanthropic foundations which represents a

basic collection for a foundation library, and a special illustrated section, "Other Sources of Information," describing services and publications of the Center.

All purchasers of *Edition 5* will receive four semi-annual *Foundation Directory Supplements*, two of which will be indices of the names, arranged by state, of nearly all 26,000 foundations, most of which are small local foundations with assets under \$1 million for which recent information is available from the Center. The alternate issues will list the names of *Edition 5* foundations for which revised data can be supplied. The *Supplements* will also include a listing of published foundation annual reports available on microfiche, bibliographies of publications relating to philanthropy, and announcements of new and continuing services available from the Center.

During 1974 sales of *Edition 4* of the *Directory* continued at a rate of about 300 a month, totaling 3,611 copies. Subscriptions for the *Information Quarterly* totaled 3,250. Publication of the *Quarterly* ceased with the July 1974 issue. This journal was launched in October 1972 primarily as a vehicle for providing updated information on the larger foundations in *Edition 4* in the interval between editions. It will now be replaced by the *Foundation Directory Supplements*, though the latter, as described above, will provide only names of foundations for which new information may be obtained through the Center.

the foundation grants index

The Foundation Grants Index, which presents annually a representative sampling of foundation giving, is published in the bimonthly *Foundation News* and is also entered into an interactive computerized grants data bank. Nearly 10,000 grants amounting to over \$700 million were added to the file during 1974. There were more grants from

more foundations than in the previous year, although the dollar value is slightly less because of four unusually large grants totaling over \$111 million made in 1973. These were a \$60 million grant to Washington University and a \$20 million grant to St. Louis University from the Danforth Foundation in Missouri; a \$16 million donation to Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York which represented the remaining assets of The Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation after its termination; and a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation grant of \$15 million to the National Academy of Sciences to develop a nationwide program for regional emergency medical communications. Apart from these four atypical grants, giving in 1974 by the private philanthropic foundations included in *The Foundation Grants Index* exceeded the 1973 amount by \$97 million. The total value of the grants recorded in 1974 is \$701,405,871, representing 267 foundations making 9,596 grants.

The principal source of grants information continues to be the foundations themselves reporting directly to the Center either by means of the New Grant Authorized forms (FC 102) or other listings. This firsthand reporting assures more accurate and timely recording of each grant than would be possible by gleaning the particulars from information returns or newspaper accounts. During the year more than 60 foundations, which had not previously reported directly to the Center, began to do so. There are now over 200 foundations reporting grants information in this way. Other sources of information have been the foundations' published reports, news releases or lists of grants from recipients, and occasional newspaper items.

The *Index* is in three sections:

Section I lists the foundations alphabetically under the name of the state in which they are located. Under each foundation name is a record of its grants listed alphabetically by name of the recipient. The

full description of the grant is included in this section.

Section II is an alphabetical index of domestic and foreign recipients, each with an identification number referring to its complete record in Section I.

Section III is a list of key words and phrases selected from the descriptive records in Section I, enabling the user to identify grants by specific subject matter. Usually there are one to three key words or phrases for each grant.

The Foundation Grants Index, 1973 was published in August 1974. This computer-generated cumulative volume includes all the grants indexed during 1973 and published that year in the six issues of *Foundation News*. Its format is the same as the bi-monthly *Index*, with an added Section IV, which identifies by foundation name and state the page on which each is represented. Sales of this volume for the four-month period ending December 31, 1974 amounted to 1,719 copies. The 1974 annual volume will be published in July 1975.

Since 1961 when The Foundation Center first began to record grants of current interest in broad fields to give a cross-sectional view of foundation giving from year to year, Education has always ranked highest in grants received, and because so many activities funded by foundations under the headings of International Activities, Sciences, and the Humanities are channeled through educational institutions, it is fairly assumed that probably more than half of all large foundation dollars go to Education broadly defined.

Health, Welfare, and Sciences, generally in that order, follow Education. Health in particular has strengthened its position in recent years but often vies for second place with Welfare. International Activities, which frequently placed second in the 1960s, and the Humanities have consistently remained in fifth and sixth places and at nearly the same dollar levels. Religion has always been the

least favored field in foundation giving but receives more than half of all other philanthropic dollars through the contributions of individuals. The accompanying table summarizes data reported in *The Foundation Grants Index* for 1972, 1973, and 1974. Further details on each of the grants may be found in issues of *Foundation News* for those years or in the annual bound volumes of the *Index*. Each grant record is also contained in a computer file which permits custom searches of the material.

As we have suggested, *The Foundation Grants Index*, useful in its representative reporting of giving principally by large national foundations, was not designed to provide comprehensive descriptive and statistical data from a consistent base, and therefore it varies in content from one period to another. It is a "current awareness" tool and may justifiably report only new and recently available grants information.

Comprehensive reporting for immediately preceding years on the purposes for which grants were made and on the type and distribution of grant recipients for the universe of foundations in *The Foundation Directory, Edition 5*, faces obstacles of scale (and therefore of cost) and of quality and timeliness of information. For example, many foundations do not state the purposes of their grants or properly identify recipients. Nevertheless, much useful analysis valuable to the field and the public is possible. The Center has designed and experimented with a large file of grants information which includes most *Edition 5* foundations, and we plan to continue its development and to present new data from this source if funding becomes available.

Grants of \$10,000 or More Reported in THE FOUNDATION
GRANTS INDEX, 1972-1974, by Field

1972			
Field	Number of Grants	Amount (millions)	Percent
Education	2,204	\$179	23
Welfare	2,632	154	20
Health	1,968	131	17
Sciences	1,221	130	16
International Activities	784	95	12
Humanities	836	65	8
Religion	781	30	4
	10,426	\$784	100
1973 ¹			
Field	Number of Grants	Amount (millions)	Percent
Education	1,979	\$258	36
Health	1,517	172	24
Sciences	1,163	87	12
Welfare	1,806	87	9
International Activities	656	66	9
Humanities	715	57	8
Religion	179	9	2
	8,006	\$716	100
1974			
Field	Number of Grants	Amount (millions)	Percent
Education	2,278	\$195	28
Health	1,500	138	20
Welfare	2,301	109	16
Science & Technology	1,510	87	12
Humanities	1,038	78	11
International Activities	679	76	11
Religion	290	14	2
	9,596	\$701	100

microfiche editions*

In 1974 the Center continued to issue a microfiche edition of *Foundation News*, this time for the issues of 1973. This set has been distributed to the Center's regional collections and is available for purchase by the general public. Future issues of *Foundation News* for 1974 and following years will be filmed for the convenience of libraries and other users.

A number of occasional papers and other single pieces filmed earlier are still available. These include foundation-related articles by F. Emerson Andrews, Milton Katz, and Alan Pifer which were out of print, as well as annual reports of the Center itself from its beginning in 1956 to date. These, too, are available to the public, most of them free upon request.

annual reports on microfiche

During 1974 the Center reproduced 303 foundation annual reports on microfiche. Adding these to the 616 annual reports previously filmed in 1972 and 1973 results in a total of 919 annual reports, the largest and almost certainly the most complete current collection to be found anywhere, representing 356 different foundations. The collection has been distributed to our Washington, D.C. library, the Chicago library, and to all the regional collections. In addition it is available for purchase by the general public. Most of the sales were to colleges and universities, either for their libraries or their development offices. But requests for the microfiche also come from a variety of other sources: hospitals and other nonprofit organizations, governmental agencies, foundations, an investment banking house, one of the "big eight" accounting firms, and finally from a large conglomerate corporation. A separately printed cumulative index covering the entire series to date will be issued early in 1975.

*A microfiche is a sheet of film, measuring four by six inches, containing multiple microimages in a grid pattern.

Two new data banks were made available for on-line inquiry in 1974. By mid-year data on about 25,000 private foundations for fiscal year 1971, extracted from the Internal Revenue Service Form 990, were supplied on magnetic tape by an outside vendor. For the first time, comprehensive statistical reports were generated giving an overview of the composition of the foundation field. Many of these were used by the Council on Foundations in its study for the Filer Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs. In-house keyboarding of the 2,533 foundations for *The Foundation Directory, Edition 5* Data Bank was completed in November. This data bank was utilized to generate statistical reports used in the Introduction to the *Directory*; special software translated the data directly into photo-composed pages for *Edition 5* and produced computer-generated indices as well.

The number of grants keyboarded and entered into the Foundation Grants Index Data Bank during 1974 rose to 9,596, an increase of 20 percent over the previous year. This brought the total number of grants accessible in the on-line retrieval system to over 27,000. The 1973 edition of the *Foundation Grants Index* annual was photo-composed by computer utilizing a new software/service bureau interface. This new approach enabled the Center to produce a larger volume with fully type-set pages, including computer-generated indices, at less cost than the 1972 edition. A by-product, *Foundation Grants Index: Subjects* on microfiche, was offered as a new service in the fall and has proven to be a useful tool for researchers interested in 31 broadly defined subject areas, such as minorities, hospitals, the aged, the arts, etc.

In 1975 we plan to install on-line the last of our four basic data banks: *The Foundation Directory, Edition 5* Grants Data Bank. Data on the approximately 125,000 grants awarded by the 2,000 largest foundations for fiscal year 1971 were key-

punched by an outside contractor and supplied to the Center on tape. A listing of these data is undergoing final editorial work in preparation for use in an interactive mode. Comparable data for 1972 grants are expected to be ready in the spring of 1975. Additionally the 1972 file of the Foundation Directory Regional Data Bank will become operational in early 1975 and will be compared with the 1971 data for analysis and identification of shifts in the profiles of foundation statistics.

Consideration will be given in the coming year to making our data banks available on a national time-sharing network and to supplying our data banks in the form of magnetic tapes to nonprofit organizations operating their own substantive programs, through a leasing agreement. The feasibility of a small in-house computer system will also be investigated.

custom search service

In 1974 the custom search service processed about 1,150 search requests from over 850 organizations, and of these at least 150 ordered more than one search. The total was 350 more than in 1973, an increase of 40 percent. However, the number of searches performed declined in the second half of 1974 because of an increase in price to meet the full costs of the service. The introduction of *Foundation Grants Index: Subjects* on microfiche also contributed to the decline. The microfiche service represents significant cost savings to users whose needs can be satisfied by broad subject listings derived from the computer file. The subjects covered in 1974 were as follows:

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**Foundation Grants Index: Subjects
Microfiche**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of Grants</i>	<i>Number of Fiche</i>	<i>Price per set</i>
<i>Education</i>			
1 Primary & Secondary Education	734	3	\$ 9.00
2 Educational Administration & Research	450	2	6.00
3 Student Aid	440	2	6.00
4 Libraries	379	2	6.00
<i>Health</i>			
5 Medical Education	625	3	9.00
6 Medical Research	531	3	9.00
7 Hospitals	1,011	4	12.00
8 Mental Health	414	2	6.00
<i>Cultural Activities</i>			
9 Visual Arts	190	1	3.00
10 Music	362	2	6.00
11 Dance & Theater	389	2	6.00
12 Museums	296	2	6.00
13 Historical Projects	146	1	3.00
14 The Media	170	1	3.00
<i>Religion</i>			
15 Theological Education	118	1	3.00
16 Churches & Temples	128	1	3.00
<i>Physical Sciences</i>			
17 Chemistry & Physics	226	1	3.00
18 Agriculture & Biology	174	1	3.00
19 Environmental Programs	267	1	3.00
<i>Social Sciences</i>			
20 Psychology & Sociology	239	1	3.00
21 Business & Economics	234	1	3.00
22 Government & Politics	164	1	3.00
23 Law & Justice	324	2	6.00
<i>Welfare & Social Concerns</i>			
24 Child Welfare	456	2	6.00
25 Youth Agencies	944	3	9.00
26 The Handicapped	280	2	6.00
27 The Aged	162	1	3.00
28 Minorities	1,015	3	9.00
29 Crime & Delinquency	234	1	3.00
30 Community Development	579	3	9.00
31 Alcohol & Drug Abuse	252	1	3.00

REF. CUBA. VARIANTE

It is anticipated that in the future users may wish to limit their requests for custom searches to special queries which cannot be answered by a review of the broad listings. Additional subject areas will be added to the series as necessary. As in the case of other "off the shelf" items prepared for general use, sets in the series may be ordered by mail by non-Associates or by Associates of the Center alike.

Organizations using the search service can be grouped into the following broad categories: 300 universities, schools, and educational institutions; 100 hospitals and health agencies; 70 groups interested in the arts or the media; 35 churches and religious organizations; 20 international organizations; 65 scientific, research, and environmental agencies; and some 100 other organizations. Most of the people requesting searches were fund-seekers, requesting printouts of grants in their particular areas of interest. Some wanted statistical compilations to assist in their analysis of foundation giving practices.

The search service also undertook several large projects for governmental agencies. A listing was done for the U.S. Department of State of all international grants for 1972 and 1973. A copy of this listing is available in the Center's New York and Washington libraries for reference by the general public. The National Institutes of Health requested foundation entity data, grants listings, and statistical summaries of grants in health research and development for 1972 and 1973. A search was done for the Library of Congress on grants for research in the social sciences in 1974, producing a listing of 480 grant records.

Some 50 foundations also made use of the custom search service, for example, to investigate such topics as grants given to Latin America, grants to Asia, and grants to native American groups. Comprehensive searches were performed for The Ford Foundation on giving in the arts, for the Carnegie Corporation of New York on support for public

broadcasting, and for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in the health field.

In addition to the *Grants Index* data bank, our two new data banks, *Foundation Directory, Edition 5* Data Bank and the *Foundation Directory Regional Data Bank* were also searched to prepare reports for the regional collections, private foundations, and the general public. Typical searches listed foundations in a geographical region utilizing zip codes, all company-sponsored foundations over a certain asset size, foundations interested in the arts or health research based on statement of "purpose and activities," and various statistical listings arranged by asset size, amount of giving, amount of gifts received, etc. Searches in these areas are likely to be intensified as the availability of these data banks becomes better known.

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This program, originally made possible by a grant from the William H. Donner Foundation and subsequently augmented by the JDR 3rd Fund and The Tinker Foundation, furnishes useful background materials on philanthropic organizations in other countries and files of reports of foreign grant-making foundations. Such documentation, including information on the international programs of U.S. foundations, is available for consultation in the Center's New York library and to a lesser extent in the Washington library. The Center's International Specialist, Nathaniel Spear III, has written, edited, and arranged for the translation of articles on philanthropic activity in Asia, Europe, South America, and Canada; he has also contributed articles to *Foundation News* and *Non-Profit Report*. His office has provided foundation data to institutions and individuals in various other countries.

International grants listed in the *Foundation Grants Index*, 1972-1974, now number 2,110 and include awards made directly to foreign recipients

or to U.S. organizations with international programs. The entire printout, updated each year, is available from the Center with geographical and subject indices.

In 1974 the Center continued to serve as the secretariat for the Foundation International Group, an association of about 40 representatives from U.S. foundations and corporations with international programs.

The Center's international program, which began in the summer of 1969, was projected for five years. Since its inception the Center and the Council on Foundations, Inc., which also has strong interests in international philanthropy, have become closely associated and have sought to divide major functional responsibilities between them. For these reasons the Center's Board reviewed the international program in late 1974 and decided to integrate our international information gathering and disseminating activities with the general programs of the Center. These activities will be carried on in close cooperation with the Council which will be concerned, for example, with the reception and orientation of overseas visitors and the planning of international conferences.

We wish to express our appreciation to the three foundations which have funded the international program. The grant from the Donner Foundation provided the structure for effective continuation of the international work of the Center and the Council. The Tinker Foundation's grant enabled Mr. Spear to undertake studies of Latin American philanthropy and also assisted in the development of the Latin American grants data bank. Funds made available to the Center by the JDR 3rd Fund supported Mr. Spear's investigations of foundation philanthropy in Japan and the Philippines.

Following the completion of his project assignments and expiration of categorical funding for the international program, Mr. Spear left the staff of the Center

THE FOUNDATION CENTER

The Foundation Center, incorporated in 1956 by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, is an independent agency dedicated to the public interest, providing factual information on the philanthropic foundations through its libraries, research activities, and publications.

National Collections

The Foundation Center
888 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019

The Foundation Center
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Donors' Forum
208 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Regional Collections

Geographical Coverage

ALABAMA
Birmingham Public Library
2020 Seventh Avenue, North
Birmingham 35203

Alabama

ARKANSAS
Little Rock Public Library
Reference Department
700 Louisiana Street
Little Rock 72201

Arkansas

CALIFORNIA
University Research Library
Reference Department
University of California
Los Angeles 90024

Alaska, Arizona,
California, Colorado,
Hawaii, Nevada, Utah

San Francisco Public Library
Business Branch
530 Kearny Street
San Francisco 94108

Alaska, California, Colorado,
Hawaii, Idaho, Montana,
Nevada, Oregon, Utah,
Washington, Wyoming

COLORADO
Denver Public Library
Sociology Division
1357 Broadway
Denver 80203

Colorado

CONNECTICUT
Hartford Public Library
Reference Department
500 Main Street
Hartford 06103

Connecticut,
Massachusetts,
Rhode Island

FLORIDA
Jacksonville Public Library
Business, Science, and Industry
Department
122 North Ocean Street
Jacksonville 32202

Florida

Miami-Dade Public Library
Florida Collection
One Biscayne Boulevard
Miami 33132

Florida

GEORGIA
Atlanta Public Library
126 Carnegie Way, N.W.
Atlanta 30303

Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, South Carolina,
Tennessee, Virginia

HAWAII
Thomas Hale Hamilton Library
Humanities and Social Sciences
Division
2550 The Mall
Honolulu 96822

California, Hawaii,
Oregon, Washington

IOWA
Des Moines Public Library
100 Locust Street
Des Moines 50309

Iowa

KANSAS
Topeka Public Library
Adult Services Department
1515 West Tenth Street
Topeka 66604

Kansas

KENTUCKY
Louisville Free Public Library
Fourth and York Streets
Louisville 40203

Kentucky

LOUISIANA
New Orleans Public Library
Business and Science Division
219 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans 70140

Louisiana

MAINE
University of Maine at Portland-
Gorham
Center for Research and
Advanced Study
246 Deering Avenue
Portland 04102

Maine

MARYLAND
Enoch Pratt Free Library
Social Science and History
Department
400 Cathedral Street
Baltimore 21201

Maryland

MASSACHUSETTS
Associated Foundation of Greater
Boston
One Boston Place, Suite 948
Boston 02108

Connecticut, Maine,
Massachusetts, New
Hampshire, Rhode
Island, Vermont

Boston Public Library
Copley Square
Boston 02117

Massachusetts

MICHIGAN
Henry Ford Centennial Library
15301 Michigan Avenue
Dearborn 48126

Michigan

Grand Rapids Public Library
Sociology and Education
Department
Library Plaza
Grand Rapids 49502

Michigan

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MINNESOTA
Minneapolis Public Library
Sociology Department
300 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis 55401

*Iowa, Minnesota,
North Dakota,
South Dakota*

MISSISSIPPI
Jackson Metropolitan Library
301 North State Street
Jackson 39201

Mississippi

MISSOURI
Kansas City Public Library
311 East 12th Street
Kansas City 64106

Kansas, Missouri

The Denforth Foundation Library
220 South Central Avenue
St. Louis 63105

*Iowa, Kansas,
Missouri, Nebraska*

MONTANA
Eastern Montana College Library
Reference Department
Billings 59101

Montana

NEBRASKA
Omaha Public Library
1823 Harney Street
Omaha 68102

Nebraska

NEW HAMPSHIRE
The New Hampshire Charitable
Fund
One South Street
Concord 03301

New Hampshire

NEW JERSEY
New Jersey State Library
Reference Section
185 West State Street
Trenton 08625

New Jersey

NEW YORK
New York State Library
State Education Department
Education Building
Albany 12224

New York

Buffalo and Erie County Public
Library
Lafayette Square
Buffalo 14203

New York

Levittown Public Library
Reference Department
One Bluegrass Lane
Levittown 11756

New York

Rochester Public Library
Business and Social Sciences
Division
115 South Avenue
Rochester 14604

New York

NORTH CAROLINA
William R. Perkins Library
Duke University
Durham 27706

North Carolina

OHIO
The Cleveland Foundation Library
700 National City Bank Building
Cleveland 44114

*Michigan, Ohio,
Pennsylvania,
West Virginia*

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City Community
Foundation
1300 North Broadway
Oklahoma City 73103

Oklahoma

OREGON
Library Association of Portland
Education and Psychology
Department
801 S.W. Tenth Avenue
Portland 97205

*Alaska, California,
Hawaii, Oregon,
Washington*

PENNSYLVANIA
The Free Library of Philadelphia
Logan Square
Philadelphia 19103

*Delaware, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania*

Hillman Library
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh 15213

Pennsylvania

RHODE ISLAND
Providence Public Library
Reference Department
150 Empire Street
Providence 02903

Rhode Island

SOUTH CAROLINA
South Carolina State Library
Reader Services Department
1500 Senate Street
Columbia 29211

South Carolina

TENNESSEE
Memphis Public Library
1850 Peabody Avenue
Memphis 38104

Tennessee

TEXAS
The Hogg Foundation for Mental
Health
The University of Texas
Austin 78712

*Arkansas, Louisiana,
New Mexico, Oklahoma,
Texas*

Dallas Public Library
History and Social Sciences
Division
1954 Commerce Street
Dallas 75201

Texas

UTAH
Salt Lake City Public Library
Information and Adult Services
209 East Fifth Street
Salt Lake City 84111

Utah

VERMONT
State of Vermont Department
of Libraries
Reference Services Unit
111 State Street
Montpelier 05602

*New Hampshire,
Vermont*

VIRGINIA
Richmond Public Library
Business, Science, & Technology
Department
101 East Franklin Street
Richmond 23219

Virginia

WASHINGTON
Seattle Public Library
1000 Fourth Avenue
Seattle 98104

Washington

WEST VIRGINIA
Kanawha County Public Library
123 Capitol Street
Charleston 25301

West Virginia

WISCONSIN
Marquette University Memorial
Library
1415 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 53233

*Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,
Michigan, Minnesota,
Ohio, Wisconsin*

WYOMING
Laramie County Community
College Library
1400 East College Drive
Cheyenne 82001

Wyoming

THE FOUNDATION CENTER

information on the philanthropic foundations: library service • research • publication

1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 / TELEPHONE: (202) 347-1400

HOW TO FIND FACTS ON FOUNDATIONS

2,500 of the LARGEST FOUNDATIONS

2,500 foundations with minimum assets of \$1,000,000 or which make total annual grants of at least \$500,000.

SEE: THE FOUNDATION DIRECTORY, ED. 5

To find foundations by area where located, see descriptive listings by state and INDEX OF FOUNDATIONS BY STATE & CITY.

To find foundations by area of interest, see index of 800 foundations which make grants on a national or regional basis, FIELDS OF INTEREST INDEX.

To find foundations by the name of a trustee, administrator, or donor (individual or corporation), see INDEX OF DONORS, TRUSTEES, AND ADMINISTRATORS.

10,500 SMALLER FOUNDATIONS

10,500 foundations which made total grants of at least \$5,000 (1972).

SEE: SUPPLEMENT NO. 1, THE FOUNDATION DIRECTORY ED. 5

IRS Annual Report forms for foundations in the DIRECTORY and SUPPLEMENT as well as those with assets and annual giving which fall below the level stated above may be consulted in the libraries of The Foundation Center in New York and Washington, and in the cooperating national collection at the Donors' Forum in Chicago. Fifty cooperating regional collections in 40 states have returns for one or more states.

Other publications of The Foundation Center available at these locations:

FOUNDATION GRANTS INDEX

Annual cumulative volume, currently in "Foundation News"

FOUNDATION GRANTS INDEX: SUBJECTS

Computer-generated microfiche listings of grants in all major areas

FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORTS ON FILM

Microfiche of the full text of published annual reports

Important notice from The Foundation Center ... announcing
the new
FOUNDATION CENTER ASSOCIATES PROGRAM
\$150 Annual Fee

For individuals and nonprofit organizations who need frequent access to the best foundation information services tailored to their needs by full-time professional staff, The Foundation Center will introduce beginning January 1, 1975, an Associates Program including:

- 1) **TELEPHONE REFERENCE SERVICE** — immediate answers to your brief, "look-up" questions about foundations, through private, unlisted telephone lines. Available only to Associates. *No charge.*
- 2) **MAIL SERVICE** — prompt individual responses from our staff to your written requests for general information on foundations. Available only to Associates. *No charge.*
- 3) **COPYING SERVICES** — photocopies from foundation annual reports, grants lists, news releases and clippings, as well as aperture cards containing forms 990-PF and 990-AR (information returns filed by private foundations with the Internal Revenue Service). *90¢ for the first card or page, 45¢ for each additional card or page; data sheets \$4 each.* Available (by mail) only to Associates.
- 4) **CUSTOM SEARCHES** — from The Foundation Grants Index Data Bank, including the most recent available information on grants of \$5,000 and up. *\$30 for the first 50 grant records; 30¢ for each additional grant record.* Available only to Associates.
- 5) **LIBRARY RESEARCH SERVICE** — special research on any subject relating to foundations, performed for Associates by our expert professional staff. *\$20 per hour.* Available only to Associates.
- 6) **CUSTOM COMPUTER SEARCHES** — from The Foundation Directory, Edition 5 Data Bank, including detailed information on the top 2500 foundations with assets of \$1 million or more. This file, which will generate Edition 5 of *The Foundation Directory* in book format (publication date: March 1975), is maintained as a permanent computer record and is continuously updated by our staff. *\$85 per hour, minimum charge of \$45 (average search estimated at \$45-\$75).* Available only to Associates.

Anyone who visits The Center's New York and Washington, D.C. libraries or cooperating regional collections may consult all of the published sources and film records without charge and may purchase photo copies or duplicated film records during the visit. Reference staff will be available to assist visitors. Further information on services offered the general public through the libraries and regional collections of The Foundation Center is available upon request.

For further details on THE FOUNDATION CENTER ASSOCIATES PROGRAM, write to:

**Associates Program
The Foundation Center
882 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10019
Telephone: (212) 489-8610**

GUIDELINES FOR GETTING A GRANT

The form of an application is much less important than the content. All grant applications, however, should start with a summary letter outlining purpose, background, amount requested, and time limits. Detail may be included in attachments.

1) Purpose and Definition of Project:

- What is the basic purpose of the project?
- How long will the project last?
- Is this a new activity? Has the field been researched to find similar projects? Has a similar project failed? Succeeded? What has been learned from previous projects of this nature?
- Is this a continuation of a program or project? How well has it succeeded? Is it a modification? Why?
- What provision has been made for client participation, if applicable? If the proposal is to do a study, what plans, if any, have been made to implement the findings? Will the results be made available to others? What new methods and techniques will be tested?

2) Priority of Project:

- How serious is the need and necessity for immediate action?
- Why does this project deserve aid more than others competing for funds in the same field?
- Is this request in effect competing with other requests from the same organization? If so, what priorities would the organization establish among these requests?
- What is the target population? How large is it? How and to what extent will the program benefit the target population?

- What immediate and long range results are expected? Will these results help other organizations?

3) Financial Information:

- What is the current operating budget of the organization? Itemize income and expenses.
- What is the anticipated budget for this program? Is the budget large enough? Is it too large for the results anticipated? Give a complete budget breakdown. What provisions have been made for independent audit of budget expenditures?
- Will the project continue beyond the funding period? If so, who will provide the funding? How firm a commitment for this future funding has been made? Will this ensure ongoing funding?
- Have requests for financial support of this project been submitted to other foundations, governmental agencies, or other funding sources? Has the project secured funding commitments from any of these sources? If so, for how much and from which source(s)?
- Are requests by this organization for other projects currently pending before other funding organizations? How are they related to this proposal?

4) Background of Request:

- How long has the requesting organization or agency been in existence? What has been the performance to date of the requesting organization? List previous foundation supported projects.
- Is the organization tax exempt [501(c)(3)]? Attach exemption form if it is a new organization.
- What other organizations are active in the same or similar activities?

What are the cooperating organizations, if any?

- Has this project been approved by the proper personnel in the requesting organization? Does it have their full support? Is there professional support for or other evidence of the validity of this project? What is the relationship of this project to the overall goals and services of the requesting organization?

5) Personnel:

- Who are the trustees and officers of the requesting organization? What financial support do the trustees give to the organization? What part do they take in policy formation and program direction? How, and to what extent, do the trustees participate in the programs of the organization?
- Who are the staff personnel? What are their professional qualifications for doing the proposed work?
- Will additional staff be required for this project? Are these persons readily available? To whom will they be responsible?

6) Evaluation:

- By what criteria will the success or failure of this project be measured?
- Has adequate provision been made for the preparation of a final report? What type of progress reports are planned? How often will they be prepared? Who will get them?
- What provision has been made for objective evaluation of the results, short and long range? What techniques will be used in making evaluations? Who will do the evaluating?

what makes a good proposal?

by
f. lee
jacquette
and
barbara l.
jacquette

the
foundation
center

888 seventh avenue
new york, n. y. 10019

1001 connecticut avenue, n.w.
washington, d.c. 20036

*information on the philanthropic foundations:
library service • research • publication*

What makes a good proposal?

f. lee jacquette
and
barbara l. jacquette

Foundations like to fund good people who have prepared good plans for pursuing good ideas. That's what professional philanthropy is all about. But this general guidance doesn't provide much operational assistance for those writing proposals to present to foundations, or to foundation staffs screening the morning mail. It is hoped that the following comments and checklist will be helpful.

First, some advice for proposal writers. Keep the written proposal short and clear. State at the outset what is to be accomplished, who expects to accomplish it, how much it will cost, and how long it will take. Avoid broad, sweeping generalizations (such as those scattered through this article). Test the proposition on others before submitting it. Be prepared to re-think and to rewrite. Learn about the foundations to which the request will go: be sure they are in fact operating in the area covered by the proposal.

the proposal

A good proposal will have most of the features and treat many of the questions listed below. *Starred* items are often most conveniently handled as appendices.*

clear summary of what is to be accomplished:

- minimum of professional jargon;
- major features of the proposed plan set forth clearly and logically;

-objective assessment of the importance of the problem addressed.

defense of why this plan is needed:

- Why aren't others now meeting need?
- Can they?
- Will they? would they if funds were available?
- If a new organization is proposed, is it required? are you sure?
- If others are performing a similar function, or parts of the proposed function, how does the proposed function differ and why is the difference important? (Here it may be sensible to include a short state-of-the-art synopsis of related work done by others in the field addressed by the proposal.)
- Is the time right for the proposed endeavor?

description of the people to be involved:

- brief explanations of positions and corresponding duties;
- biography or curriculum vitae for each key individual proposed;*
- defense of the qualifications of the people in view of the job to be done.

realistic financing scheme:

- annual budgets including projected income (if any) by source; projected expenditures accumulated in logical categories, usually natural expense object classifications: salaries, benefits, rent, travel, telephone, supplies, equipment, etc.;*
- limited time horizon for foundation support (many foundations prefer two- or three-year projects and set an outside limit, e.g., five years);
- program for eventual self-support or support from sources other than the foundation.

**appropriate
organizational arrangements:**

- funds administered by an existing or a new organization, frequently a tax-exempt educational or philanthropic "public charity" (not a foundation as defined in the tax law);
- appropriate guidance from a responsible board of trustees, directors or advisers (a list of proposed board members and their duties or responsibilities is often helpful*).

Foundation grants are frequently made only to organizations and to institutions, rather than to individuals. Grants to individuals are permitted by the tax laws, but only under conditions approved by the Internal Revenue Service.

Many foundations do not provide money for construction projects. Some shy away from general support, preferring specific project support. Some foundations have geographical restrictions; most have a particular substantive program focus. Often foundations have specific notions about the size of grants appropriate to them. The moral: know the foundation from which assistance is sought.

And what criteria do foundations use in assessing proposals? They vary, of course, but include many of the following considerations.

competence of persons involved:

- quality of references and of reference sources;
- opinions of members of the foundation's staff;
- opinions of outside proposal reviewers (professional or specialized consultants);
- quality of project staff. (Are they among the best of all possible people to undertake the venture?)

**feasibility and realism
of the proposal:**

- Is the time right for the endeavor?
- Is the action proposed adequate to the problem addressed?
- Is the sponsoring agency or institution clearly enthusiastic about the substance of the proposal?
- Are the proposed facilities and staffing sufficient for the job?

**importance and utility
of the venture to the
community or to society:**

- Is there a demonstrable need for the project?
- Whom will the project benefit and how?
- Is it based on ethical and moral premises?
- Will there be a measurable improvement if the venture is successful? Will harm be done if it fails?

**originality and creativity
of the proposed venture:**

- Is the project already a part of any other existing program?
- Does the project duplicate or overlap other existing or past programs?
- Is it new and innovative? alternatively, does it help conserve beneficial programs that might otherwise atrophy or be lost?
- Could the project be carried out better elsewhere or by other persons?

**appropriateness of
the project to the foundation's
policy and program focus:**

- Is the program consonant with the foundation's current program objectives?
- If so, does it address an area that should receive priority in consideration of proposals?

**prospects for leverage
and pattern-making effects:**

- Will the project draw in other financial support (if needed)?

- Will the project produce significant changes in a wide circle?
- Will the results be transferable to other projects and localities?

need for foundation support:

- Are public sources of funds available (Federal, state and local governments)?
- Are other private sources more appropriate (other foundations more active in the field, other private institutions or individuals)?

soundness of the budget:

- Is it adequate for the job to be accomplished, but not so generous as to be wasteful?
- Is it evidence that the project director (or principal support staff) is familiar with the administrative intricacies of conducting the proposed project—and that he has planned carefully for contingencies?

persistence, dedication and commitment of the proposers:

- Have they persevered in efforts to secure needed funds?
- Have they devoted sufficient time to planning and launching the venture?
- Is the project one of their primary interests or a major professional pre-occupation?

provision of objective evaluation of results, where feasible:

- Will the project staff maintain adequate records to demonstrate success of the project?
- Where the project lends itself to statistical evaluation, has provision been made for recording and analyzing relevant data?
- Where necessary, has appropriate evaluation advice been sought?

The preceding set of considerations and

questions applies primarily to grant requests but is also partly applicable to proposals for program-related (socially productive) investments. These program-related investments—PRI's—are loans, guarantees, stock purchases, and similar devices by which foundations support organizations, often profit-making organizations at that, which further the foundation's program priorities.

Program-related investments are sanctioned by the 1963 Tax Reform Act which provides, in relevant part, that:

"... investments, the primary purpose of which is to accomplish one or more of the purposes described in section 170(c)(2)(B) and no significant purpose of which is the production of income or the appreciation of property, shall not be considered as investments which jeopardize the carrying out of exempt purposes."

Section 170(c)(2)(B) is the portion of the Internal Revenue Code that broadly describes charitable, educational, etc., purposes, contributions for which are tax deductible.

A program-related investment is not made for ordinary investment purposes but is made to serve some tax-exempt purpose chosen by the foundation. It is analogous to a grant and may be made for any purpose for which a grant might be made. So far, however, only a few foundations are actually committing resources to PRI's. But if you can't qualify for a foundation grant, try selling the notion of a program-related investment. The argument goes something like this:

- First, investments in some cases may be more efficient than grants in improving the social return on a foundation's total resources. This is because investments are expected to return part or all of the principal invested and sometimes even some additional earnings on the

funds. Grants just don't ordinarily have this feature!

●Second, program-related investments can be particularly appropriate because foundations have a special mission to innovate, to forge new instruments and to support demonstration projects with high leverage. Program-related investments appear to be effective vehicles for foundations to supply risk capital to underdeveloped sectors of the nation.

●Third, there is a critical need for foundation money in fields such as minority entrepreneurship. Venture capital is still scarce.

Foundations, by and large, try to stay alert to new and better ways of making constructive social contributions; grant-making and program-related investments are two suitable approaches to this goal. But perhaps there are others. Should foundations, for example, channel some of their administrative and operational spending into socially productive endeavors? This might entail the use of a Chicano-controlled printer to prepare the foundation's annual report as a spur to minority entrepreneurship. It might entail a limited special job-apprentice program for unemployed inner-city teenagers.

In any event, foundations are looking for more creative uses for their resources. If you have a project that really merits seed-money foundation support, push your plan—even if it deviates substantially from the general guidelines outlined above. We all have lots to learn.

Reprinted by permission from the January/February 1973 issue of Foundation News. F. Lee Jacquette is treasurer of Carnegie Corporation of New York and Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. His wife Barbara is former program associate at the Foundation for Child Development (formerly the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children).

what will
a foundation
look for
when you
submit
a
grant
proposal?

by
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*Information on the philanthropic foundations:
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what will a foundation look for when you submit a grant proposal?

by robert a. mayer

The business of getting a grant has two sides to it: how to prepare yourself before asking for a grant and what the foundation staff member receiving your request will be looking for. These are not entirely independent processes because careful attention to the first one can favorably influence the second. I will discuss them separately, however, since they entail activities by two different people—adversaries, you might say—the person wanting the money and the person holding onto it.

Let's consider your side of the process first: how to prepare. It is logical to assume that, since you are considering approaching a foundation for a grant, you have a specific need—a shortfall of operating funds, a special project, a capital improvement required.

Study your need carefully: Have you exhausted all possibilities to meet the need from your existing resources? Have you honed your operation to such a level of efficiency that there are no wasteful expenditures being made in the normal conduct of business? Are you operating at maximum management efficiency?

Are there other financial sources that could be tapped? The community you serve? Special interest groups that will benefit from this need being met?

Have you examined the anticipated costs of your project in the most minute detail? Is your estimated budget as tight as it can be? No excess frills? No generalized categories such as "other" or "miscellaneous"?

And, most importantly: Is this trip really necessary? What benefits will accrue if this need is met? Who will benefit? How?

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It is a given fact that all foundations receive requests for grants far in excess of their capability to respond financially. In addition, foundations are feeling today's economic pinch as much as anybody else and are subject to an increasing scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service, a scrutiny stimulated by the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Consequently, foundation staff are getting as hardnosed as bankers. You had better have your homework in order before you knock on the door.

How do you go about finding the right door? This is the next step, and a crucial one that many people seeking grants ignore. They will make proposals or requests to a foundation without finding out first if the foundation is interested. That statement might seem inconsistent: How can you know if a foundation is interested if you don't try? There is a process which can eliminate at least those foundations that would have no interest whatsoever. It is not foolproof, but it certainly can help you concentrate your efforts where the prospect of success is highest. Begin by consulting *The Foundation Directory, Edition 4* (1971), and other publications and information services offered by The Foundation Center. These information sources, described in detail elsewhere in this issue of the Center's *Information Quarterly*, will provide you with a better background against which you can frame your proposal, including the purpose and activities of specific foundations, the locale in which they make grants, and the general size of grants they make.

Once this information-gathering process has been completed, you can begin to pare your list of possible sources to a group of foundations that have supported projects similar to yours or a variety of kinds of projects in your local community. Such small, often family-operated foundations can be a good source of support for a project whose impact will be localized. This kind of project does not normally fare well when presented to a large national foundation, such as the Carnegie Corporation or The Rockefeller Foundation. Again, be creative. See if you can put together a combination of financial aid from the smaller foundations. These organiza-

tions are often staffed by individuals who are doing the work as a second job. Many are not what we might call professional foundation managers; they may be attorneys for the family who supports the foundation. Therefore, they have neither the time nor the experience to permit deep analysis of proposals. An exciting project, soundly conceived and presented in a well documented manner, can make a strong showing here. It makes the part-time foundation manager's job easier.

The last step and, I assume, to many the most important one is preparing to approach the larger foundations. What interests do they have? The Foundation Center has another resource that you should use. It maintains copies of the published annual reports of foundations. The last figure I heard mentioned is about 200 foundations that issue public reports. Some of these merely list grants approved. Others, such as those issued by Rockefeller and Ford, have extensive narrative sections addressed to the general philosophy of the foundation and its major program thrusts. This is of vital importance. You do not want to present a proposal for construction of a new library building to a foundation that does not make grants for bricks and mortar.

To summarize so far, in preparing yourself to ask for a grant, do two things: have a well conceived, well documented, hard proposal and know as much as possible about the foundation you are approaching.

Now let's look at the problem from the other side. What will the foundation staff member look for in a proposal? This is a difficult area in which to provide guidelines. As I have already mentioned, each foundation has its own philosophy, its own program interests. Proposals submitted to a foundation are reviewed against these program interests by foundation managers. In The Ford Foundation, we call them program officers, so I will use that term in a general sense for convenience. You will often find differences of approach among program officers in the same foundation; in the larger ones, these can be important differences. The guidelines I will discuss grow out of my own experience as a program officer, one

of whose responsibilities for five years was to review grant proposals.

A program officer's first question will be: Is this type of project an activity that fits within the foundation's program interests? If you have done the preparatory work I suggested, the answer should be yes. Either the foundation makes grants for your kind of project or it makes general grants to organizations like yours or in your specific locale.

Given a yes to the first question, a second, closely related one will be: Is the type of support requested of the kind the foundation gives? Here I am referring back to the description of your need that I gave earlier. Is it to cover operating deficits, or is it for construction purposes or a specialized project outside of basic operations? A foundation may very well make grants to organizations of your type—but not for operating support or for construction. Here again, we can see the importance that careful preparation has on favorable reception by a foundation.

Now that you have your foot in the door, we get to the difficult part—the subjective review of grant proposals by program officers—the assessment of the value of the project. What is the scale used to measure value? I have to answer that question by saying there are two: one used by large foundations that operate on the national scene and one used by smaller foundations with more localized interests.

The tendency in a large foundation is to examine a project's value for its possible impact on the national horizon. Can it serve as an experiment that has transferral potential? Is it addressed to a need that other similar organizations are also feeling? These are questions that try to determine the value of a project beyond the institution requesting the grant. However, a measure of the project's demonstration potential is not the only one used by large foundations. The project may have an intrinsic value of its own from which others will benefit. To phrase this in question form: Is this project of importance to society at large? As a specific example, we might think of a medical research project—say Dr. Jonas Salk's research on polio vaccine. This kind of project would

not be judged for its demonstration aspects but for its intrinsic value to society.

It is important not to misinterpret these statements to mean that the larger foundations do not care about the institution requesting support. They do, but as a secondary objective. It is obvious that successful performance of a project will strengthen the institution. We also find that, in identifying activities it wants to support, a foundation may choose to accomplish its goals by strengthening individual organizations. Examples of this drawn from The Ford Foundation's experience would be its efforts to strengthen symphonic performance throughout the United States through large-scale grants to many symphony orchestras—or to improve the quality of private higher education through a massive grant program that provided institutional support to 61 colleges.

Grants made under these programs were truly for institution-building purposes. But they evolved from program interests—values—emerging from inside the foundation and not from individual grant requests. So, if your proposal is primarily for general institutional support, it will probably not get past the screening process in a large foundation, unless it falls within a distinct program already established by the foundation. Your preparatory review of published foundation annual reports will help you to identify any such programs that exist.

If your proposal has survived to this point, you pretty well have it made. Further review will center around the realities of your estimates as to how long the project will take; how much it will cost; how its accomplishments will be measured; how it will be financed beyond the immediate grant period should it be a program with a continuing project life. This last point—future financing—is an important one. Often foundations are told by prospective grantees that a project will be self-sufficient by the time the initial funding period ends. Seldom, in my experience, have these estimates been realistic. The larger foundations do not like to breed albatrosses, so deal with them in full honesty in regard to this. If the foundation has already ac-

knowledge the value of the project, it is not going to be frightened off if the cost estimates are realistic and it is fully aware of possible continuing financial need for which it will be responsible.

Now let me turn to the value system used by those foundations which I would categorize as local foundations, although even some of the national ones might operate in a somewhat similar manner. How a dividing line can be drawn is difficult to say. Your preparatory review of the information available in *The Foundation Directory* or in The Foundation Center's files will probably help you draw this line yourself. There are the obvious: a foundation which operates only in one city, or a foundation which your previous analysis has shown makes varying kinds of grants to varying kinds of institutions with no definable program pattern.

In these a program officer will be looking more at the value of the project in itself—not at its transferability or its national impact. Is the problem one that needs solution? Is the proposal soundly conceived to accomplish its stated objective? What is the track record of the institution? Is it highly regarded in its specific field of interest? Does it have the human resources to carry out its proposal? I should make a parenthetical note here that all of these questions will be asked by a large foundation as well, but in the context of the other value questions I've already stated.

On the point of human resources, I do not mean that an institution needs to be fully staffed to carry out a new project before asking for a grant; the assistance requested may very well be funds to expand an institution's staff. I am referring more to the institution's leadership. Foundations are primarily in the business of betting on people, on the ability of human beings to carry out a proposed activity. Even if we talk about grants for construction of a new building, we must depend upon the people who have planned the building and those who will see that it is built. So, the existing inner strength of an institution is a key element used in measuring the capability of that institution to move forward.

Should the answers to these questions be yes—there is a problem that needs to be solved; the submitted proposal is a feasible way to solve it; the institution making the proposal has a reputation as a good performer, and the institution's leadership has the ability to see this project through to successful completion—you are practically home free. The same questions that would be next asked by the program officer of a large foundation will also be asked by the program officer of a smaller foundation: How long will the project take? How valid are the cost projections? How will it be evaluated?

I have tried to sketch an investigation process that can take, in the case of a large foundation, up to a year to complete. The better you, as the person asking for a grant, prepare yourself through your knowledge of a foundation's specific interests or the general direction a program officer's analysis might take, the less pain this process will cause you.

I'm sure I have not asked all the questions that every foundation program officer may ask a prospective grantee, but if I've given you a modicum of insight into the strange world of giving money away, then I will have served you and my foundation colleagues well.

Robert A. Mayer is Assistant Director, Grants, of The New York Community Trust. He was formerly Officer in Charge of Logistical Services and Assistant to the Vice-President for Administration of The Ford Foundation. This article is adapted from one which appeared in Library Journal, July 1972.

SUMMARY OF DATA CONCERNING SELECTED FOUNDATIONS WHICH
HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO LIBRARIES SINCE 1972

Compiled by the Systems and Procedures Exchange Center

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA CONCERNING SELECTED FOUNDATIONS WHICH
HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO LIBRARIES SINCE 1972
PART I: FOUNDATIONS WITH GEOGRAPHIC GRANTING RESTRICTIONS

NAME	DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATIONS AND OTHER GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	# Related to Libraries ^a
THE VINCENT ASTOR FOUNDATION Ms. Linda Gillies 405 Park Avenue New York, New York 10022	To contribute to projects which will improve life in New York City.	Limited to projects in New York City or affecting New York City. No grants to individuals; requests for small grants are discouraged.	\$750,000	\$1,650	0
MARY DUKE BIDDLE FOUNDATION Mr. Francis R. Pemberton 30 Rockefeller Plaza Suite #300 New York, New York 10020	To develop Duke University campus environment and create cultural activities at Duke University and in New York City.	Limited mostly to Duke University and organizations in New York City and North Carolina.	272,700	900	0
BUSH FOUNDATION Mr. Humphrey Doermann W 962 First National Bank Building St. Paul, Minnesota 55101	To support activities in the areas of education, humanities and the arts, community and social welfare, and medicine.	Principally in Minnesota with several grants in Chicago and Florida. No direct grants to individuals except through established programs. Less priority is given to projects for building construction, proposals requesting endowment funds or support to cover past operating deficits or general and continuing operating support. The Foundation has been reluctant to provide funds for basic scholarly research within established academic disciplines.	2,000,000	5,000	8
CHICAGO COMMUNITY TRUST Mr. Bruce L. Newman 208 South LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60604	To encourage and assist charitable enterprises and purposes to accomplish greater good.	Chicago.	\$300,000	\$ 21	3
CLEVELAND FOUNDATION Mr. Homer C. Wadsworth 700 National City Bank Building Cleveland, Ohio 44114	Public, charitable or educational institutions in Ohio, research, care of the sick to improve living and working conditions, public recreation.	Cleveland	525,224	26	5

^aFoundations listed as having contributed to no (0) library-related projects in 1974 are included on this table because of their contributions to libraries in previous years.

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TABLE I - PART I
(Continued)

NAME	DIRECTION AND OBJECTIVES	GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATIONS AND OTHER GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	# Related to Libraries
GEORGE GUND FOUNDATION Mr. James S. Lipscomb One Erieview Plaza Cleveland, Ohio 44114	To enhance man's understanding of his environment and to increase his ability to cope with its ever-changing requirements. Education program objectives: to encourage new and improved concepts and methods of teaching and learning. Preference given to pilot projects, innovative programs and research which hold promise of significant benefit of broad applicability.	Mostly to Northeastern Ohio. Usually no grants for building construction and endowment purposes.	\$350,000	\$ 500	0
CHARLES HAYDEN FOUNDATION Mr. William T. Wachenfeld 140 Broadway New York, New York 10005	To rear a nobler race of men who will make better and enlightened citizens, to the ultimate benefit of mankind.	No grants to individuals. Preference given to organizations that serve youth in New York City and Boston, and that are in need of physical facilities to improve quality and availability of services to increasing numbers of young people.	200,000	500	6
HILL FAMILY FOUNDATION Mr. John D. Taylor West 975 First National Bank Building St. Paul, Minn. 55101	For projects in fundamental research in ideas and their application through high risk experimental and demonstration programs from which other more conservative sources of funding might shy, particularly public funding agencies.	Northwest United States	650,000	100	3
HILLMAN FOUNDATION Mr. Ronald W. Wertz 2000 Grant Building Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	To promote programs in the areas of education, rehabilitation, cultural advancement and the arts, and community development.	Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.	500,000	1,000	6
HOUSTON ENDOWMENT Mr. J. Howard Creekmore P.O. Box 52338 Houston, Texas 77052	The purpose [of this foundation] is the support of any charitable, educational, or religious undertaking.	Priority placed on local and state problems.	15,000,000	1,200	14
MCINERNEY FOUNDATION Ms. Lois S. Smouse P.O. Box 2390 Honolulu, Hawaii 96804	To promote the welfare of the people of the Hawaiian Islands, to aid charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.	Mostly Hawaii. Grants restricted to secular institutions.	35,000	330	4
			54		

¹Data is for both 1973 and 1974.

TABLE I - PART I
(Continued)

NAME	DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITATIONS AND OTHER GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	# Related to Libraries
A. W. MELLOW EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE TRUST Mr. Theodore L. Hazlett 224 Oliver Building Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222	Broad educational, health, civic and cultural development and urban affairs. Grants are con- ceived as enabling -- intended to enable creative leadership in the community affairs of the Pitts- burgh area to demonstrate and develop improved and more effective patterns of operation.	Pittsburgh. Grants are seldom made to institutions or programs which have a sound basis for support from the general public or from some seg- ment of the public.	\$100,000	\$ 250	7
RICHARD KING MELLOW FOUNDATION Mr. Elston R. Law 525 William Penn Place Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	To encourage cooperation among institu- tions for elimination or duplication of resources in the areas of medicine, education, social services, civic affairs, conservation and cultural activities.	Priority given to projects in or effect- ing Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. No grants to individuals.	600,000	6,000	2
MOODY FOUNDATION Mr. Robert E. Baker 704 Moody National Bank Building Galveston, Texas 77551	For the benefit of the total community, and to grant funds to organizations serving to improve the quality of life, especially to expand facilities or im- prove the programs of educational, health and community service organi- zations; promote research, demonstration and developmental efforts which hold promise for producing significant new benefits; develops new bases of support and enlarges audience participation in the arts and humanities; and preserves our historic cultural heritage.	Texas. Does not provide funds for per- sonal needs, deficit financing, routine operating costs, or programs for which public support is readily available.	400,000	2,500	10
THE FUND FOR NEW JERSEY Mr. Gordon A. MacInnes 50 Evergreen Place East Orange, New Jersey 07017	Emphasis given to New Jersey organiza- tions which provide direct services and which are not tax-supported.	New Jersey. No grants to individuals or for land acquisition, construction or major renovation.	267,500	1,000	0
WILLIAM PENN FOUNDATION 920 Suburban Station Building 1617 JFK Blvd. Philadelphia, Pa. 19103	Broad, general giving principally for educational, cultural, health, con- servation and social welfare.	Philadelphia. No grants to individuals; or for long-term or deficit financing.	21,250,000	2 745	24

The years the appropriation was made is not indicated in the current annual report.

TABLE I - PART I
(Continued)

NAME	DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATIONS AND OTHER GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	Related to Libraries
PERMANENT CHARITY FUND Mr. Fred L. Glimp One Boston Place Boston, Mass. 02106	To support health, welfare, education, cultural or recreational programs and institutions, start-up expenses, experimental programs, capital needs, and for coordination and planning projects.	Boston. No grants to individuals or for medical or scientific research or for loans, or the writing or publication of books and articles, for churches or sectarian religious groups, for operating budgets except for limited demonstration periods.	118,063	50	5
Z. SMITH REYNOLDS FOUNDATION Dr. Dale H. Gramley 1225 Wachovia Building Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101	General charitable purposes, grants primarily made to schools, colleges, hospitals, public health, libraries, and recreation.	North Carolina. No grants to individuals.	\$500,000	\$1,000	3
SAN FRANCISCO FOUNDATION Mr. Martin A. Paley 425 California Street San Francisco, Calif. 94104	Aid agencies working for the betterment of life in the San Francisco Bay area.	San Francisco Bay area.	1,000,000	100	2
SARAH SCAIFE FOUNDATION Mr. Harold W. Lauerman 1114 Oliver Building Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222	Broad purposes, chiefly higher education, urban projects, youth activities and recreation, vocational training, hospitals and medical education, research, ecology, conservation and public affairs.	Western Pennsylvania. No grants to individuals nor to nationally organized fund-raising groups.	1,000,000	2,000	2
JOHN JAY AND ELIZA JANE WATSON 507 Westminster Avenue Elizabeth, New Jersey 07208	To make grants to meet the needs of our fellowman in education, health, religion, welfare, the humanities, and to grow in perpetuity.	No grants to individuals and the Foundation rarely supports operating budgets. Serves primarily New York City Metropolitan area.	40,000	1,000	0
G. N. WILCOX Ms. Lois S. Smouse P.O. Box 2390 Honolulu, Hawaii 96804	To assist public, charitable, educational, and religious work, and for the advancement of the public health or morals.	Hawaii	21,400	200	2

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA CONCERNING SELECTED FOUNDATIONS WHICH
HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO LIBRARIES SINCE 1972
PART II: FOUNDATIONS WITHOUT GEOGRAPHIC GRANTING RESTRICTIONS

NAME	DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	# Related to Libraries
COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES 1 Dupont Circle N.W. Suite 620 Washington, D.C. 20036	For the purpose of aiding in the solution of problems of libraries generally, and of research libraries in particular: conducting research in developing and demonstrating new techniques and methods, and disseminating through any means the results thereof; and for making grants to other institutions and persons for such purposes; and for providing leadership in and wherever appropriate, coordination of efforts to develop the resources and services of libraries, and to improve relations between American and foreign libraries and archives.		350,000	3 270	338
ARTHUR VINING DAVIS FOUNDATIONS Mr. William R. Wright 1714 First National Bank Building 100 South Biscayne Blvd. Miami, Florida 33131	Private education, medicine, religion and public television.	No assistance to individuals except participants in a scholarship program, nor to election-related drives, nor legislative influences, nor institutions primarily supported by government funds nor for very extensive periods of time.	400,000	3,000	3
MAX C. FLEISCHMAN FOUNDATION Mr. Julius Bergen, Chairman P.O. Box 1871 One East Liberty Street Reno, Nevada 89505	General giving emphasizing education and research in the medical and biological sciences.	No grants to individuals. The Foundation does not contribute to organizations engaged in multiple activities or which distribute grants to ultimate beneficiaries of its own selection. Higher priority is given to projects which are not normally funded by public tax funds. Grants not usually made for conferences, seminars, workshops, travel purposes or exhibits, or for the publication and preparation of books, films, magazines, or other media.	\$500,000	\$1,000	0

1975 figures.

TABLE I PART II
(Continued)

NAME	DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	# Related to Libraries
THE FORD FOUNDATION Mr. McGeorge Bundy 320 East 43rd Street New York, New York 10017	To advance public welfare by trying to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national and international importance. Grants primarily to institutions for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts that are likely to produce significant advances within the Foundation's diverse fields of interest.		\$12,424,000	\$ 25	4 3
LILIA BABITT HYDE FOUNDATION Mr. Robert W. Parsons, Jr. c/o U.S. Corporation of America 60 Wall Street New York, New York 10050	To carry out the high ideas of the founder by making grants to meet the needs of our fellowman in education, health, religion, welfare, and the humanities and to grow in usefulness in perpetuity.	Primary interest is in development of projects rather than ongoing operational problems.	\$ 60,000	\$ 300	2
KELLOG FOUNDATION Mr. Russell G. Mawby 400 North Avenue Battle Creek, Michigan 49016	Development of personnel— professional and volunteer-- to provide leadership and expertise for new and innovative programs in health, agriculture and education.	Interested in application of knowledge rather than research per se; does not support operational phases of established programs, capital activities, conferences, publications, films or fellowships, ongoing local scope projects and endowments or religious sects. Limited to agriculture, health and education in U.S., Canada, Latin America, Europe and Australia. Agencies should have financial potential to sustain the project on a continuing basis. No grants to individuals.	676,100	750	1
KRESGE FOUNDATION Mr. William H. Baldwin 2401 West Big Beaver Road Troy, Michigan 48064	Grants primarily for building construction or renovation projects, major capital equipment toward betterment of Negro education, hospitals, health-related groups, youth care and care of the aged, conservation and the arts.	Does not support special operating budgets, conferences, seminars, loans, student aid, debt retirement, research or grants to individuals. Foundation principally makes challenge grants to well-established, accredited institutions. Applications must be made the first three months of the year.	1,000,000	6,000	24

*Does not include grants made through the Council on Library Resources, which is funded by the Ford Foundation.

TABLE I PART II
(Continued)

NAME	DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	# Related to Libraries
LILLY ENDOWMENT, INC. Mr. Landrum R. Bolling 2801 North Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46208	Emphasis on higher and secondary education, cultural programs, projects in the arts, youth and child welfare agencies, hospitals and social agencies.		\$4,751,000	\$ 500	9
ROBERT R. MCCORMICK Mr. Thomas R. Furlong 435 North Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60611	For religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to animals.		900,000	1,000	3
ANDREW W. MELLON FOUNDATION Mr. Nathan M. Pusey 140 East 62nd Street New York, New York 10021	To aid and promote such religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes, as may be in the furtherance of the public welfare or tend to promote the well-being or well-doing of mankind. The Foundation makes grants to institutions in higher education.	No grants to individuals or to strictly local organizations outside New York Metropolitan area.	2,500,000	800	15
MERCK COMPANY FOUNDATION Ms. Grace M. Winterling Rarway New Jersey 07065	To provide financial support to many programs concerned with the needs of education, social welfare, health, medicine, science, and civic betterment.		60,000	150	2
MOBIL FOUNDATION Mr. Earl B. Whitcraft 150 E 42nd Street New York, New York 10017	Charitable and educational purposes, support for worthy charities in areas of company operations, with emphasis on higher education in fields relating to petroleum and chemical industries.		201,245	100	6

TABLE I PART II
(Continued)

NAME	DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	# Related to Libraries
JESSIE SMITH NOYES FOUNDATION Ms. Edith Muma 16 E 34th Street New York, New York 10016	Concentrates on grants to institutions concerned with environment, education and health, which have explicit programs designed to aid students preparing careers in those areas and to programs which accelerate practical application of available knowledge. The Noyes Foundation seeks to support leadership and visionary programs.	Limits support to institutions at the post high school level, which have explicit programs designed to aid students preparing for careers in education and health.	\$ 50,000	\$1,500	1
PUBLIC WELFARE FOUNDATION Mrs. Veronica T. Keating 2600 Virginia Ave. Rm. 511 Washington, D.C. 20037	Improve education, health conditions and human happiness where circumstances beyond control have deprived people of developing in keeping with their natural abilities.	No grants to individuals nor for religious purposes nor for scholarships, research nor conferences, meetings, seminars and research.	30,000	1,000	1
ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND Mr. Robert C. Bales 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, New York 10020	To look toward solutions of overall societal problems, including environmental concerns, conservation and constructive use of natural resources; equal opportunity, quality of life, religion, human values and cultural affairs, education and international affairs.	Primarily to agencies whose activities are city-wide in scope, except in New York City and for programs of general importance.	975,000	1,000	7

TABLE I PART II
(Continued)

NAME	DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	GRANT RESTRICTIONS	GRANTS APPROPRIATED IN 1974		
			Highest	Lowest	# Related to Libraries
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION Mr. John H. Knowles 111 West 50th Street New York, New York 10020	To promote the well-being of man throughout the world.		\$1,500,000	\$484	54
SCHERING FOUNDATION Mr. W. H. Conzen 60 Orange Street Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003	To support institutional activities devoted to improving the quality and delivery of health care such as medical and allied education, and training of health professionals and administrators, general higher education.		50,000	1,000	0
SURDNA FOUNDATION 200 Park Avenue Suite 1619 New York, New York 10017	To support religious, charitable, scientific, education and eleemosynary purposes.	Prefers to give funds directly to specific organizations and programs. No grants to individuals nor organizations outside the U.S.	900,000	2,000	3
TINKER FOUNDATION Miss Martha T. Muse 645 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10022	Promotion of a better understanding of Ibero-America. Support is offered for projects focusing on the training of specialists at post-graduate level and as well as, the education of Spanish and Portuguese speaking people in the U.S.	Grants only for projects concerned with activities related to Ibero-America. Priority is given to work in social sciences. No grants to annual fund raising appeals or to individuals.	400,000	4,500	6

⁵For 1973

— SELECTED PORTIONS OF:

THE
KRESGE
FOUNDATION
ANNUAL
REPORT 1974

Standard Federal Savings Building
2401 West Big Beaver Road
Troy, Michigan 48084

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Challenges to the conventional order are sometimes delivered in terms which omit the customary choice between your money or your life and require both. The human environmental impact of such a stand-and-deliver censoriousness is characterized by increased polarity, depressed spirits and diminished adaptability. This clamor, whether justified or not, is disturbing to all traditional institutions, many of whom hear it while lying as patients in a hospital trying to recuperate from their most recent excesses, their corporate bodies tender to the touch and their financial and other bed covers thrown, thrashed or torn away. In this setting, it is even possible for some to see an attending physician, barely visible in the gloom, slowly shaking his head. The meaning of this diagnostic despair is unclear. Depending on the observer, it could signify acute indigestion, major surgery or terminal illness.

But whether from illness or for goodness, answers must be given. Regrettably, exculpatory replies to unanswerable demands sometimes blow themselves up with air borrowed from the opposition. For example, the field of private philanthropy, long accustomed to vaunting itself not, now finds it necessary to advertise inflated examples of its beneficences and what is even more painful, to create a favorable past, present and future cost-benefit ratio for all of its grants. This, of course, is impossible and poses a serious set of problems, at least one of which involves disregarding the advice of Leroy (Satchel) Paige when he said, in 1953, "Don't look back. Something may be gaining on

you." For foundations, and all others, retrospective glances inevitably disclose a batch of unfulfilled expectations, unintended mistakes and inaccurate estimates. This being so, evaluation of "good works" is especially difficult for all who have taken undue pride in leading the way, bearing the truth and being the light; it is not easy even for those whose claims are somewhat more modest and temporal. Recognizing that the intolerable burden of perfection cannot be carried, it is probably time to confess that occasionally we have gone to sea in a sieve and to draw some comfort from the Roman wisdom that there are tears for things (*sunt lacrimae rerum*) and that injury may occur which does not admit of easy indemnification (*damnum absque injuria*). A retreat to this somewhat more tenable position may permit the solace of absolution and, who knows, even praise. As Goethe observed, "man was not born to solve the problems of the world but to put his finger on the problems and keep them within the limits of the comprehensible." Such a statement of finite capabilities by no means excludes devotion to a cause. It does, however, put a cool hand to the fevered brow of instant solutions and makes selection between motivated competency and inept compassion somewhat easier.

Being aware, however, that the thin armor of admitted frailty might not wholly blunt critical arrows directed against non-profit targets, The Kresge Foundation, in the fall of 1974, elected to purchase some insurance. This caution took the form of polling every institution (some 860 in number)

which had received a grant from us over the past eight years. The time period was arbitrary and the questionnaire amateurish but the intent was most serious and the inquiry was sent at a time when we were closed to applications. In essence, we asked: (a) whether the completed bricks and mortar projects to which we had contributed were in effective use and whether something had been produced which was, on balance, better now than the way it was; (b) whether the grant recipient would undertake the project all over again (using hindsight and assuming that money could be raised); (c) whether our challenge grant policies were understood and effective; (d) whether meeting with us resulted in fair treatment and informed questioning; (e) whether the conduct of our business by telephone, correspondence or otherwise was considered prompt, courteous and informative or to the contrary; and (f) lastly, but of great significance to us, whether we should stay in the bricks and mortar field in these times.

The letter transmitting the questionnaires promised anonymity if desired, noted that we took the risk of having vast quantities of butter ladled from the tub of gratitude, but stressed our hope that the responses would be honest and thoughtful. As might be expected, the rate of returns—some 695 or 80.8% of the total sent—was gratifying. All of the answers were fully read by officers of the Foundation and each of the Trustees read a major sampling of the survey. While a reasonably detailed report is being prepared (and is available upon request) we were quite

clearly told, in general, that (a) prior institutional planning was pretty much on target; (b) the projects undertaken would now go forward had they not been done before; and (c) that, to our pleasure and mild amazement, there was almost unanimous ratification and confirmation of our policies of challenge grants in the bricks and mortar field.

Our customers also gave us good marks with respect to our dealings with them but it is difficult to overcome an inherent modesty about such things and we say no more. In any event, while the research we conducted is of marginal sociological significance and is heavily subject to the charge of bias and self-interest, we are willing to rest our case on the testimony received. And so, the happy issue out of our utilitarian experiment in accountability—and it was surely no more than that, for who can finally judge quality?—was the assessment it caused of the grants we had made over the past eight years. We are glad to say that, looking back and through the doors we helped to hinge, we saw sights which, if not always visions fulfilled, were mainly rewarding and usually showed a modest progress from what was to what could be.

While musings about attainable goals and remarks describing the safety-net of a limited opinion poll are important, we do not wish to abandon the franchise of comment about the short-sightedness of the excise tax and pay-out provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. We repeat our earnest convictions, expressed in every annual

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report since 1970, that a reduction of the tax and the pay-out requirement are needed and justified. Once again we say that these amendments would not be for our benefit but for the benefit of others. There is a contraction of private philanthropy—when measured in constant dollars—and there are those who would hasten the process. While the problem is just one small part of the over-arching debate involving the relative American league standings of egalitarianism, meritocracy and elitism, solid assurances are required that private philanthropy has a valued and long term future. This is a threshold question and perhaps the winter of our discontent in this area will be made glorious by the sons of the Filer Commission. The report of that distinguished group will no doubt address itself to this basic inquiry and we hope their recommendations will

encourage the survival and expansion of all private giving and that the Congress will be in agreement.

At the very least replenishment of the foundation sector of private giving is badly needed, since old foundations are going out of business and new ones are not being created. Those that remain perform their work (albeit with diminished purchasing power) and will continue to do so, but a description of the climate in which they operate may best be illustrated by the true story of a young man on an elevator. He had obviously visited a soft drink machine and the machine apparently had over-cooled the bottle he held in his hand, resulting in slush instead of liquid. He held it up to the elevator light and, just before getting off, casually observed to a friend, "you know, many are cold but few are frozen."

William H. Baldwin

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POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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The Kresge Foundation, established in 1924 by Sebastian S. Kresge, is a private trustee corporation organized under the laws of the State of Michigan. Its stated purpose is to promote the well-being of mankind, and its Trustees are authorized to expend Foundation funds to this end. The Foundation is not associated or affiliated with any other corporation or organization.

In the years of its existence, The Kresge Foundation has made total appropriations in the amount of \$203,408,140. At the end of 1974, the sum of \$184,988,262 had been paid against such appropriations, and the sum of \$18,419,878 remained appropriated but unpaid.

Trustees of The Kresge Foundation appropriate and pay available funds within the guidelines stated below. Such policies have proven workable and valuable in the past. They will be followed for the immediate future, but the Trustees reserve the right to change the policies at any time without notice. A few policy exceptions have been made, but they occur infrequently, are generally confined to the Metropolitan Detroit area, and are made solely upon the initiative of the Trustees.

Areas of Interest and Exclusions

Foundation grants to eligible institutions are primarily made toward:

- Construction and major renovation projects;
- Purchase of major, movable, capital equipment having a unit cost of not less than \$50,000;
- Purchase of real estate.

The Foundation generally excludes from consideration all applications requesting grants for operating or special project budgets, conferences or seminars, loans, student aid, debt retirement, endowment, church building programs, research programs, or grants to individuals for any purpose. These exclusions in no sense reflect adversely upon the need for such support. They indicate only that the Foundation's main present interests are in other worthy areas and that Foundation funds are limited.

Grant Eligibility and Conditions

The Foundation principally makes challenge grants to well-established, fully accredited institutions operating in the following fields:

- Four-year college and university education;
- Health care and related services;
- Conservation;
- The arts;
- Care of the young or old.

Evidence of existing partial financial support for the project is generally considered essential and the Foundation, therefore, does not usually grant the initial funds nor total project costs. Payments of grants to eligible institutions are customarily subject to the following conditions:

- Certification that the balance of the funds required has been raised in full by a given date;
- Notification of the actual project contract price and that it is within available resources.

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Timing and Form of Grant Applications

The Foundation will accept applications only during the first three months of any year; exceptions are rarely made to this policy. Favorable decisions with respect to such applications are not announced until about midyear.

The Foundation does not provide application forms, and there is no established procedure for making application. Elaborate presentations are not required. Letters of request, signed by fully authorized individuals, should briefly and clearly describe the project and *must* include:

—Substantiation of the validity and priority of the project;

—Proof that the applicant is tax exempt and is not classified as a private foundation within the terms of the Tax Reform Act of 1969;

—Detailed financial data, including:
(a) Estimated or contract cost of the project;
(b) Proposed method of financing the cost of the project and fund-raising details, including (1) a listing (by amount and expected date of receipt) of all presently available and anticipated sources of funds, (2) the expected completion date of fund-raising, and (3) the time period over which a grant can be paid;
(c) Estimated operating and maintenance cost of the project and the proposed method of financing cost;

—Schedule of construction or project commencement and estimated completion, use, or occupancy dates;

—Reasonable assurances that the applying institution considers its present and projected status to be such as to permit useful operation for the foreseeable future. Such assurances should include abstracted financial data with respect to past, present, and projected operating budgets.

1974 GRANTS

In 1974, the Trustees of The Kresge Foundation made new grant appropriations in the amount of \$29,023,812 to 219 grantees in forty-one states and three foreign countries. Some of the grants were for major projects; others were for more modest purposes. But all had one thing in common: the humanity which came through the technical details in requests for facilities or property or capital equipment.

There were, among the proposals funded, reports of devastating fires and heroic reactions. At Saint Joseph's College, students carried, threw, rolled, and pushed ten tons of records out of the blazing administration building in just twenty minutes. Every one of Saint Joseph's operational records was saved.

In Sioux City, Iowa, the following month, a fire partially destroyed the main building used by the Wall Street Mission Goodwill Industries. One hundred and sixty people were temporarily out of work; the spring and summer sales inventory for the six stores was gone; and the sub-contract division was reduced to rubble. Goodwill held fire sales, repaired usable sections of the building, and leased space to permit full-scale operation. Not one employee lost pay due to the fire, although several were off work for up to six weeks. Construction of a new wing is now underway and occupancy is scheduled for July of 1975.

Also underway is an auditorium project at the Centro de Enseñanza Técnica y Superior de Mexicali (CETYS) in

northwestern Mexico. The project was initiated by the students, whose fund-raising effort has included traditional approaches—pledging their own funds and soliciting contributions from faculty, staff, alumni and businessmen—as well as some unusual ones. For example, they netted \$3,000 selling fruit juice and \$2,400 selling pens in the streets of Mexicali. When last heard from in October, the students had expanded their efforts to include other worthy causes and had raised \$6,000 for the victims of Hurricane Fifi.

Another story of a successful grassroots effort came from the Friends of Detroit General Hospital who wrote:

"Suddenly an opportunity to create a spot of beauty in the heart of the City within easy reach of 10,000 workers has presented itself. The old Recorder's Court Building on St. Antoine has been razed and, for an indefinite number of years, the site on which it stood will be vacant. The Police Department has moved to make it another parking lot for their vehicles, but through intervention of the Common Council, approximately one-half of the space has been promised for a small inner-city park, if we can develop plans and assist in the funding."

The park became a reality because of the efforts of many interested individuals and a grant from the Foundation. Evidently the Police Department harbored no ill feeling over the loss of parking spaces because later correspondence from the Friends of Detroit General reported: "We had a grand dedication in September, with two hours of music by the Police Band."



Goodwill Industries

Finally, according to word received in a grant request, the problems of age were being felt by one of the nation's most historic buildings, Old North Church:

"... the following restoration and preservation work which now has become necessary and should be completed in time for the Bicentennial: Restoration of peal of bells to their original free swing . . . Replacement of roof slate, copper gutters, and anchors . . . Restoration of damaged steeple weathervane, which is a replica of the one fashioned in 1740 specially for Old North . . . Fainting and finishing of Church exterior and exterior of steeple . . . Restoration of the William Robertson Leigh painting *Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*."

Funds from the Foundation are helping finance the needed repairs and restorations at the Church as well as the other projects mentioned above.

HIGHER EDUCATION

New Construction

Often institutions to which the Foundation made grants reported new construction was needed because there was little hope of salvaging existing structures. A proposal from William Penn College stated: "Our present Fine Arts Department is housed in a large private residence which is seriously inadequate aesthetically, functionally, and in terms of safety . . . It has become imperative that we provide an alternative." At Bowdoin, "The single lecture room (formerly a coal bin) can, with

crowding, seat 70 students. But when more than 40 attend a lecture, the air can become unbreathable at the end of the hour. As a result, interested students—often in large numbers—must be turned away to avoid overenrollment."

Grove City College reported: "Our present music facility, used by 714 students, is an antiquated building constructed in 1900. It contains but one classroom and twelve practice rooms which means that students must literally stand in line to use one of the practice rooms which are utilized right up until midnight everyday."

An infirmary and a gymnasium needed to be replaced on two other campuses. "Health care is currently provided in a sixty-year-old converted frame house. Because the building is not totally firesafe, use of a portion of the second floor and all the third floor is not allowed," stated Lafayette College.

Milligan College reported that "The existing gymnasium is one of the oldest buildings on campus. This facility has been declared structurally unsound, eliminating renovation as an option."

The new Milligan fieldhouse will be a cable-air structure. A roof, made of teflon-coated fiberglass fabric, will float free, held up with pressure created by units which heat and air-condition the facility. The cables will serve much the same purpose that superstructure and trusses do in other kinds of buildings. According to Milligan, the cost, \$1.55 million, is approximately two-thirds that of a comparable, conventional facility, yet the new

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college fieldhouse satisfies all requirements for safety and durability.

Otterbein College is constructing a new physical education building in circular form. It is 270 feet in diameter with a free-standing roof and large open areas that can be adapted to many uses. For example, with the bleachers pushed back, five intramural basketball courts can operate at once.

Foundation grants were also made toward new buildings needed for special programs. Michigan State University's Advanced Management Program, now in its tenth year in the Metropolitan Detroit Area, first met at Oakland University, later in Michigan Bell Telephone buildings, and then in rented space at Mercy College. A new Center is now under construction in southeast Michigan, and will provide permanent facilities for the program.

The need for a drama center at Goshen College was created by the students' growing interest in drama and personal expression. There was no adequate facility for rehearsals or performances:

"At the present time the College depends upon a large gymnasium-auditorium for productions and a portion of the former library reading room for rehearsals. They are unsatisfactory because they are separated from each other and because they are needed for other purposes. Last year students rehearsed *The Fiddler on the Roof* at seven different locations on campus."

Consolidation of the drama program will be possible in the new building.

Renovation and Modernization

Although grants toward renovations have always been made by the Foundation, the number increased in 1974 from 33 to 40 per cent of the higher education total. Many types of projects are being advanced with the help of Foundation grants.

Historic buildings are being renovated for new uses, but not always exactly as planned. Guilford College had hoped to restore and preserve the original brick walls of Founders Hall, its first building. Overwhelming evidence from the engineers proved the plan impractical. Some of the bricks, handmade on the site 138 years ago by the School's trustees, were extremely soft and would have to be replaced. But there were among the original bricks many strong and usable ones, which will help blend the old and new as Founders Hall, formerly a women's dormitory, is turned into a College Center.

Hampton Institute is creating an Educational Resources Center in a building that housed eighty-eight Indian students when it was opened in 1879. "Rumor had it," notes Hampton in its proposal, "that the facility was divided into three sections to separate warring tribes, but a more probable reason was to make it fireproof."

Cooper Union completely renovated the building constructed by Peter Cooper in 1859. Two Cooper Union graduates, an architect and an engineer, did the job. The success of their efforts was lauded by Ada Louise Huxtable of *The New York Times*: "The

Cooper Union renovation," she wrote, "is an outstanding example of the real meaning of preservation. . . . What he [the architect] has done, in essence, is to put a new building in the old shell."

A project toward which Carleton College received a grant involved newer buildings and a major economic advantage. The Carleton proposal stated: "One dormitory, a gymnasium, two dining halls and a kitchen, all built before 1929, will be recycled to help meet the residential, dining and social needs of a student body that has doubled in the past 50 years. Plans call for up-grading the facilities and restoring the complex as the activity center of the campus. . . . The multi-faceted project will cost a total of \$1,650,000, a fraction of what it would cost to add new facilities."

At Marquette University, a basic structural feature of the old building to be renovated was a distinct benefit. The high-ceilinged rooms of Johnston Hall proved "perfect for radio, television and film studios."

Grants were also made toward renovation of facilities such as heating plants and plumbing.

One of the factors which led Loyola University of Chicago to select a particular suburban site for its Medical Center was the existence of a steam plant on the property. While the steam plant served adequately during the first year of the Center's operation, the plant deteriorated rapidly during the second year. In addition, the University, which had planned to convert its coal-fired boilers to natural gas-fired boilers,

found that heavy demand made it impossible for the gas company to supply the required service. A grant from the Foundation will help Loyola replace some of the old boilers and construct a second main steam line to serve in emergencies.

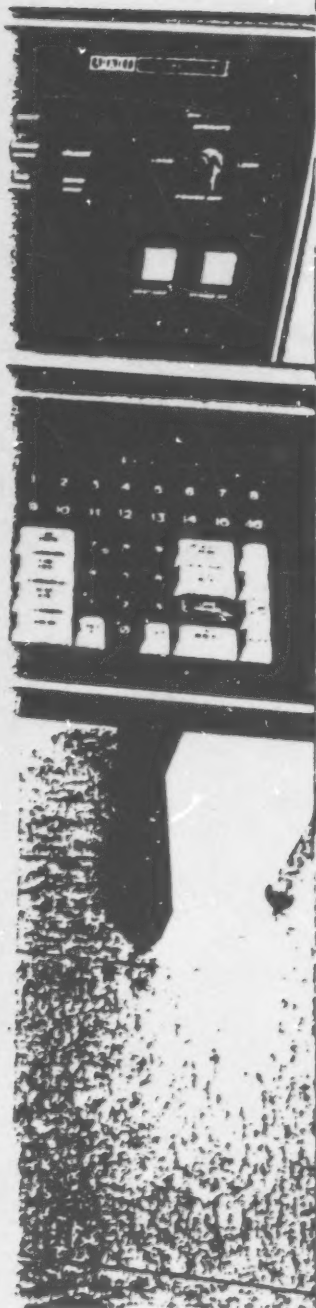
The heating plant at the College of Santa Fe was also inadequate. Santa Fe opened in 1947, using World War II barracks buildings originally occupied by the Army's Bruns Hospital. "When these buildings were built," explained Santa Fe's President, "they were heated by a central steam boiler supplying steam through pipe lines to cast iron radiators." The system is no longer adequate and according to the proposal from the College:

"The sensible solution is to abandon the steam boiler and leaky pipes and clogged radiators and install forced air gas heat with gas furnaces and gas unit heaters where needed. Even with present day gas costs this changeover should save us over \$16,000 a year."

With the help of a Foundation grant, Santa Fe has begun to implement the sensible solution.

Equipment

The Foundation occasionally makes grants for the purchase of major, movable, capital equipment with a unit cost of \$50,000 or more. This year, an application from the University of North Carolina Press outlined the problems of beleaguered institutional publishers and requested assistance in financing an in-house composition facility. The equipment the Press



proposed to buy was a more sophisticated version of the cold type system with which it was already experimenting successfully.

"Since the costs of composition approximate one-half of the total costs of production of a typical university press book, we are now convinced that the establishment of a full-scale in-house composition department for the Press will increase our present publishing capabilities by five to ten books each year," the Director explained. "Such a facility would also enable the Press to compose a number of learned journals—both local and national—at substantial savings to their sponsoring organizations."

The new photocomposition department at Chapel Hill began operating in October and will serve as a model facility for university presses and others concerned with the publication of scholarly works.

Many requests for information about the system have already come from colleges and universities throughout the United States and Canada as well as from distant institutions such as the Australian National University in Canberra and Universitetsforlaget in Oslo, Norway.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Hospital and Clinic Facilities

In the field of health care, application after application documented the need for replacement and expansion of facilities, both for general hospitals and

for the treatment of specific diseases. In evaluating such proposals, the Foundation took into account recommendations of regional and local health-planning councils and, when applicable, certificates of need.

Bon Secours Hospital in Michigan described its situation this way:

"The problem of overcrowding can be seen throughout the hospital; each year, 4,500 surgical procedures are performed in three small operating rooms; laboratory tests have increased 50 per cent to 179,000 in the last ten years; X-ray examinations are up by 75 per cent. Yet all of these departments, as well as many others, are functioning in quarters which have undergone no major expansion for twenty years or more."

After a comprehensive survey of services and facilities, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary concluded:

"... the Infirmary must undergo a complete replacement of facilities, all of which have become irremediably obsolete."

Lack of badly needed facilities, rather than obsolescence, was the problem in other areas. A grant to Oakwood Hospital in Dearborn, Michigan, will be used to construct permanent facilities to house the Family Practice Medical Center, which had temporary quarters in two connected mobile homes. The new Center will serve 10,000 people in a medically deprived area. In addition to providing continuing medical care on a family basis to many people who previously had no doctor, the Center

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offers a unique training facility for family practice residents at Oakwood Hospital. The Center is away from the Hospital in a semi-rural area, so that a resident will treat patients in their community, as in private practice.

Grants were also made for projects in medically deprived areas in Kentucky and South Carolina. East Kentucky Health Services, Inc., will use its grant to purchase a mobile health unit equipped with X-ray and laboratory facilities. EKHS operates in Knott County, a completely rural area. Hindman, the only incorporated town, has a population of 800. There is no public transportation system in the county so many of those in need of medical care cannot reach the clinic. The mobile health van will be driven directly to communities, and staff and equipment will be easily accessible to patients in need of care.

The Cumberland River Comprehensive Care Center will use a Foundation grant to help purchase and renovate a building in Harlan, Kentucky. The Center provides many mental health services such as programs of care and treatment for the emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded. One program is geared to the prevention and treatment of alcoholism, another to drug abuse. Family counseling is provided, and a full spectrum of services is offered to schools in the area. There are rural clinics in the eight-county region that care for the mental health needs of those in outlying areas.

Reaching patients in outlying areas was a problem faced by Beaufort-Jasper

Comprehensive Health Services in South Carolina. Beaufort-Jasper, which now services 18,000 low-income residents of the two counties, had to develop a rural transportation system to get patients to clinics and hospitals. Most of the patients live on the sixty-one sea islands, one of which can be reached only by water or air. "There are a few good two-lane roads and bridges comprising an adequate network," the proposal stated. "However, most of the poor people making up the patient population live off these routes. To get to the better roads, the poor must come by way of swamp trails or dirt roads."

A Foundation grant will help construct a building for administrative and support activities at the BJCHS central facility, where many of the patients from surrounding communities will receive medical treatment.

Research and Treatment Centers

The Johns Hopkins University will use a Foundation grant to help build a Cancer Research and Patient Care Center. The new facility, designated a regional center by the National Cancer Institute, will provide specialized cancer surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy, and will have sixty inpatient beds and clinics for about 25,000 outpatient visits a year.

A grant was made to Massachusetts General Hospital toward a Cancer Management Center, and the Michigan Cancer Foundation in Detroit, will use a grant to help build a special, isolated roof top laboratory for the large scale culture of human cancer virus.

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The neurological unit will serve the entire Mid-South region where, it is estimated, more than 100,000 youngsters have some form of mental or neurological disease or disorder.

The Children's Orthopedic Hospital and Medical Center in Seattle, is a regional center for treatment of patients with a wide variety of problems such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, cerebral palsy, cleft lip and palate, burns and other conditions. One of five major teaching hospitals affiliated with the University of Washington, Children's is also a major research center.

Changes in pediatric medicine created the need for new facilities. The availability of antibiotics made home treatment possible for many who otherwise would have had to be hospitalized. Poliomyelitis immunization eliminated another large group of potential hospital patients. The long corridors of the old hospital, essential so that polio victims could practice walking, were an architectural liability in the seventies. Isolation units were no longer needed, either. So COHMC began the largest fund-raising effort ever undertaken in Seattle—\$20 million for two nursing towers, new surgeries, and support facilities, and the remodeling of the old hospital for the clinics.

As usual, for this hospital, the backbone of the fund-raising effort was more than 15,000 women in 580 guilds and auxiliaries throughout the State of Washington. These guild members, through various fund-raising activities, were already contributing nearly \$1 million a year to the operating budget.

Recreational and Program Facilities

While allocations for additions to existing facilities and renovations were requested by many Y's and similar organizations, the Minneapolis YWCA decided that it would be better to demolish the old building and start from the ground up on its choice piece of real estate on Nicollet Mall. The third-floor swimming pool leaked; the building did not allow for flexible, multi-use programming; and renovation was nearly impossible because of tiered construction and the placement of load-bearing walls. A new building program calls for the construction of two separate units: a Program Center and an Apartment Tower, both within walking distance of Minneapolis concert halls, museums, theaters and parks. An expanded day-care center at the Y will provide additional facilities for children of mothers working downtown.

Another Foundation grant will be used in a far different setting when the Madison Square Boys' Club resurfaces the play roof on its 29th Street building in New York City. The neighborhood has no outdoor play space for athletic activities, and this roof, five stories above the ground in the shadow of the Empire State Building, provides such a facility. Boys use the play roof for softball games, dodge-ball, learning to ride two-wheel bicycles and for many other activities that they would not be able to do in the congested streets.

Projects in the Field of Aging

Construction projects to provide facilities for the elderly and infirm

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included grants to the Westminster Home, a new 44-bed facility offering geriatric care for the rural community of Scotland County, North Carolina, and to Otterbein Home, a retirement center sponsored by the West Ohio Conference of the United Methodist Church. In effect, Otterbein is both a historical preservation project and a retirement facility. The Home came into being in 1913 when the Church purchased 4,000 acres and existing buildings from the Shaker community. Many of the original Shaker structures are still in use.

At Porter's Neck Plantation in Wilmington, North Carolina, a 200-bed facility, the Cornelia Nixon Davis Nursing Home, honors the name of the mother of the 95-year-old founder. He established the home eight years ago and participated actively in its administration until his recent death.

In Detroit, new nursing care facilities are being constructed within the existing structure of the former Boulevard Temple Methodist Church, adjacent to the present retirement home. The facility is owned by the Retirement Homes of the Detroit Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church.

The Marcus Garvey Nursing Home in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn is a project of the Association for Black Management in Health Care. Three hundred residents, primarily from the rural south, will be housed in the new facility. The Association's chairman, sensitive to the backgrounds of the potential residents, suggested that the design include a greenhouse because

he knew the patients would have a particular interest in seeing things grow. To meet the need, the architect designed the Home around a giant four-story greenhouse so that the residents will look out on living plants and trees. The Home itself will be in a small public park to encourage visits from neighbors.

A Foundation grant for the purchase of scientific equipment also involves problems of aging. An automated cell-counting device, will help researchers in the Department of Pathology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, study the aging process in the human brain. Loss of nerve cells from the brain has been documented in aging populations, but such data are gained tediously by ordinary techniques. With the special apparatus, tissue is scanned and the structures are automatically and rapidly counted and tabulated. A section in the proposal requesting funds for the equipment sums up the reason for the Foundation's grant:

"Of all the infirmities of old age, diminished mental function would seem to be the most devastating because of its depersonalizing and dehumanizing effects. More than 20 million people in this country are 65 years old or more; a very significant portion of these has a noticeable memory defect. More than a million are institutionalized or are cared for at home because of more advanced cerebral senescence. . . . aging of the human brain is undoubtedly one of the nation's leading health problems in terms of the number of affected persons and the cost of caring for them."

HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS

In the field of humanities and the arts, grants were made to one of the oldest community theaters in the United States and to one of the newest museums. The Grand Rapids Civic Theater, now in its forty-eighth season, will use an appropriation from the Foundation to help construct a new playhouse, and the Detroit Science Center will apply its grant toward construction of the first building for the proposed museum.

Grants were also made to two long-established museums, the Museum of Science and Industry and the Field Museum of Natural History. Both will use the funds for renovation of facilities. The Museum of Science and Industry will build an entrance ramp for the handicapped, construct and install an elevator, and modernize locker rooms for shop, boiler room, and food service employees. The Field Museum will construct an Educational Center and remodel the entrance for the 7,000 groups of school children, who visit the building annually.

In New England, Foundation funds will be used toward three projects that will help preserve the heritage of the region. Harrisville, New Hampshire, is a nineteenth century industrial town which survives in substantially its original form. A prior grant from the Foundation helped restore the old library, and the current grant will be applied to restoration of the Harris Mill, built in 1832 and considered one of the two or three most significant remaining early mills in the region.

A grant to the Thetford Library Federation will not only help consolidate several small libraries in the Vermont town, but will also help preserve valuable historical material. A survey conducted by the History Department at Dartmouth College indicated that Thetford has the best genealogical records and potentially the most valuable collections of old historical documents in the Upper Connecticut Valley.

American Indian history is the concern of the Shepaug Valley Archaeological Society, which received a grant toward construction of the American Indian Institute of Connecticut. The facility will properly house and preserve under one roof a collection of pre-colonial and largely pre-Columbian Indian artifacts. Under the leadership of the Society, more than 1,000 trained volunteers have recovered nearly 100,000 properly excavated artifacts.

Grants for facilities for the arts will help finance an accommodation system for the handicapped at the Community Center for the Performing Arts in Fort Wayne, and a concert hall for the Minnesota Orchestra and other organizations in the Twin Cities area. *Time* described the first performance at Orchestra Hall this way: "... the Minnesota Orchestra finally got the permanent home for which it has been waiting 71 years. A capacity crowd of 2,573 discovered that the new \$10 million Orchestra Hall is a winner, with truly superior sound."

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet will use a Foundation grant for a portable computerized dimmer board and a

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

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	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1973	1974 GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1974
AFFILIATED HOSPITALS CENTER Boston, Massachusetts <i>Support of Joint Venture for Affiliated Hospitals Center Campaign</i>		\$125,000		\$125,000
AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE Decatur, Georgia <i>Modernization of library</i>	\$50,000			50,000
ALABAMA, UNIVERSITY OF Birmingham, Alabama <i>Construction of Alabama Heart Hospital</i>	750,000			750,000
ALASKA, UNIVERSITY OF (Geophysical Institute) <i>Equipment for study of wind-generated electric power</i>		50,000	\$50,000*	
ALLEGHENY COLLEGE Meadville, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of library/learning resource center</i>		100,000		100,000
ALMA COLLEGE Alma, Michigan <i>Construction of academic center</i>		250,000	250,000	
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY Washington, D.C. <i>Construction and completion of dormitory</i>		50,000	50,000	
AMHERST COLLEGE Amherst, Massachusetts <i>Renovation of biology building</i>		175,000	175,000	
ANDREWS UNIVERSITY Berrien Springs, Michigan <i>Construction of library addition</i>		100,000	100,000	
AREA CULTURAL CENTER CORPORATION Duluth, Minnesota <i>Renovations for a cultural and research center</i>	150,000			150,000
ARIZONA, UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL CENTER, Tucson, Arizona <i>Construction of a chest disease center at University Hospital</i>		100,000		100,000
ARKANSAS COLLEGE Batesville, Arkansas <i>Construction of instructional annex to library and administration building</i>		50,000		50,000

	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1973	1974 GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1974
BLACKBURN COLLEGE Carlinville, Illinois <i>Construction of a swimming pool in new physical education facility</i>	\$75,000		\$75,000	
BLUEFIELD UNION MISSION Bluefield, West Virginia <i>Group home for boys</i>		\$25,000	25,000	
BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY, INC. Black Mountain, North Carolina <i>Construction of residence facility at a conference center</i>	25,000		25,000	
BON SECOURS HOSPITAL Harper Woods, Michigan <i>Expansion and modernization program</i>		200,000		\$200,000
BOWDOIN COLLEGE Brunswick, Maine <i>Construction of an art instruction building</i>		200,000		200,000
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA Glencoe, Illinois <i>Acquisition of property and construction of a council service center</i>	25,000		25,000*	
Little Rock, Arkansas <i>Purchase of land and development of camp</i>	15,000			15,000
Twin Falls, Idaho <i>Construction of a dining lodge/program building at summer camp</i>		20,000	20,000	
Washington, D.C. <i>Construction of a new service center</i>		50,000		50,000
BOYS' CLUB OF PLACENTIA, INC. Placentia, California <i>Construction of an activities center</i>	16,500		16,500	
BOYS HARBOR, INC. New York, New York <i>Renovation of a building</i>		50,000	50,000*	
BRAILLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC. Los Angeles, California <i>Toward building program</i>		50,000		50,000
BRESCIA COLLEGE Owensboro, Kentucky <i>Construction of a speech and hearing center</i>		50,000		50,000

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	BRIGHTON HOSPITAL Brighton, Michigan <i>Construction of hospital wing and renovation of existing building</i>	\$300,000		\$300,000	
	CAMP HAPPY HOLLOW Mayville, Michigan <i>Construction of new camp building</i>		\$50,000		\$50,000
	CAMPBELL COLLEGE Buies Creek, North Carolina <i>Renovation of Leslie Hartwell Campbell Hall of Science</i>		50,000		50,000
\$200,000	CARLETON COLLEGE Northfield, Minnesota <i>Renovations of residential, dining and support facilities in a four-building complex</i>		200,000		200,000
200,000	CARTHAGE COLLEGE Kenosha, Wisconsin <i>Construction of multipurpose convocation facilities including a recital hall</i>	50,000	50,000	100,000	
15,000	CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY Mt. Pleasant, Michigan <i>Construction of studio workshops</i>	150,000			150,000
	CENTRO DE ENSEÑANZA TECNICA Y SUPERIOR DE MEXICALI Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico <i>Construction of an auditorium</i>		25,000		25,000
50,000	CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF HOSPITALS Chicago, Illinois <i>Construction of surgery-brain research pavilion</i>	1,000,000			1,000,000
	CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYL- VANIA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania <i>Purchase and renovation of a residence for young boys</i>	70,000		70,000	
50,000	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA Philadelphia, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of Children's Hospital</i>		250,000	250,000	
50,000	CHILDREN'S ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, Seattle, Washington <i>Construction and improvement program</i>		250,000		250,000

	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1973	1974 GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1974
CHRISTIAN LEAGUE FOR THE HANDI- CAPPED, Waiworth, Wisconsin <i>Construction of a main building for camp</i>	\$25,000		\$25,000	
CLARKE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF Northampton, Massachusetts <i>Renovation of Rogers Hall for three large classrooms</i>		\$50,000		\$50,000
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY Clemson, South Carolina <i>Construction of an outdoor education-recreation laboratory for handicapped and disadvantaged children and adults</i>		100,000		100,000
COMMISSION ON PRIVATE PHILAN- THROPY AND PUBLIC NEEDS (Filer Commission), Washington, D.C. <i>Toward funding of research projects</i>		50,000	50,000	
COMMON GROUND Birmingham, Michigan <i>Leasing operations</i>		8,400	8,400	
COMMUNITY HOUSE, THE Birmingham, Michigan <i>Heating—air conditioning improvements</i>		65,000	65,000	
CONCORDIA COLLEGE Moorhead, Minnesota <i>Construction of a student center</i>		100,000	100,000	
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE New London, Connecticut <i>Construction of a new library</i>		200,000		200,000
COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, THE New York, New York <i>Renovation of the Foundation Building</i>		250,000		250,000
CORNELLIA NIXON DAVIS NURSING HOME, INC., Wilmington, North Carolina <i>Toward two new annexes to present facility</i>		50,000	50,000	
COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS, INC. New York, New York <i>Toward general operating program</i>		20,000	20,000	
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY Omaha, Nebraska <i>Renovation of former Law School Building for use by the College of Arts and Sciences</i>		50,000		50,000

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CUMBERLAND RIVER COMPREHENSIVE
CARE CENTER, Corbin (Whitley), Kentucky
*Purchase and renovation of a building for a center
in Harlan, Kentucky*

\$60,000 \$60,000

\$50,000

DALLAS THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Dallas, Texas
Construction of an academic center

100,000 100,000

100,000

DAVIDSON COLLEGE
Davidson, North Carolina
Construction of a new library

300,000 300,000

DENISON UNIVERSITY
Granville, Ohio
Renovation of fine arts facilities

100,000 \$100,000

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
Greencastle, Indiana
Construction of a performing arts center

\$250,000 250,000 500,000

DETROIT CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING
ARTS, Detroit, Michigan
*Purchase and renovation of Music Hall Theatre to be
owned by Detroit Institute of Technology and known
as the Detroit Center for the Performing Arts*

15,000 15,000

DETROIT EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION
FOUNDATION, Detroit, Michigan
Purchase of Storer Broadcasting Company building

142,667 142,667

200,000

DETROIT METROPOLITAN BLACK ARTS,
INC., Detroit, Michigan
Support of the Detroit Metropolitan Orchestra

6,000 4,000 2,000

250,000

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY
Detroit, Michigan
Support of family book fairs

30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000

DETROIT SCIENCE CENTER, INC.
Detroit, Michigan
Construction of the first building

500,000 500,000

DETROIT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Detroit, Michigan
General operating purposes

150,000 150,000 150,000 150,000

50,000

DETROIT, UNIVERSITY OF
Detroit, Michigan
Construction of a law library

500,000 500,000 1,000,000

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FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY Melbourne, Florida <i>Renovation of Leach Mansion for a student center</i>	\$50,000		\$50,000
FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE Lakeland, Florida <i>Construction of a student union building</i>	\$50,000	50,000	\$100,000
FOCUS: HOPE Detroit, Michigan <i>Purchase of a building to be used as office and volunteer headquarters</i>		75,000	75,000
FORT WAYNE FINE ARTS FOUNDATION, INC., Fort Wayne, Indiana <i>Toward completion of handicapped accommodation system</i>		50,000	50,000
FOUNDATION CENTER, THE New York, New York <i>General operating purposes</i>		50,000	50,000
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE Lancaster, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of a college center</i>		150,000	150,000
FRIENDS OF DETROIT GENERAL HOSPITAL Detroit, Michigan <i>Toward landscaping of St. Antoine Park</i>		6,800	6,800
FURMAN UNIVERSITY Greenville, South Carolina <i>Toward an addition to and renovation of facilities</i>		75,000	75,000
GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE Downers Grove, Illinois <i>Toward completion of Steinhaus Hall</i>		200,000	200,000
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE Georgetown, Kentucky <i>Renovation of Giddings Hall</i>		50,000	50,000
GIRL SCOUTS Kalamazoo, Michigan <i>Construction of new office and training center</i>		25,000	25,000
Paramus, New Jersey <i>Construction of two indoor-outdoor program centers</i>		25,000	25,000
Pontiac, Michigan <i>Construction of a main-multi-purpose building at Camp Sherwood</i>		50,000	50,000

\$50,000

50,000

100,000

500,000

25,000

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	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1973	1974 GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1974
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE AREA, Durham, North Carolina <i>Toward Capital Funds Campaign for facilities</i>		\$25,000	\$25,000	
GORDON-CONWELL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY South Hamilton, Massachusetts <i>Construction of townhouse apartment units for married students</i>		250,000		\$250,000
GOSHEN COLLEGE Goshen, Indiana <i>Construction of an education drama center</i>		100,000		100,000
GRAND RAPIDS CIVIC THEATRE Grand Rapids, Michigan <i>Construction of a theatre building</i>		100,000		100,000
GREENVILLE COLLEGE Greenville, Illinois <i>Construction of a science building</i>		50,000		50,000
GROVE CITY COLLEGE Grove City, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of a fine arts center</i>		100,000		100,000
GUILFORD COLLEGE Greensboro, North Carolina <i>Construction of a college center</i>		75,000	75,000	
HAMPTON INSTITUTE Hampton, Virginia <i>Construction of a wing adjoining Educational Resources Center</i>		100,000		100,000
HANOVER COLLEGE Hanover, Indiana <i>Construction of a center for the fine arts</i>		50,000		50,000
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL Boston, Massachusetts <i>Renovation of the basic science facilities for Department of Pathology</i>		400,000	400,000	
HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH Boston, Massachusetts <i>Completion and equipping of the teaching laboratories in the educational facilities building</i>		200,000	200,000	
HARVARD UNIVERSITY Cambridge, Massachusetts <i>Construction of an addition to the Harvard College Library</i>		500,000	500,000	

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\$250,000

100,000

100,000

50,000

100,000

100,000

50,000

HENDRIX COLLEGE
Conway, Arkansas
*Construction of a center for the study of the
social sciences*

\$200,000

\$200,000

HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.
Harrisville, New Hampshire
Restoration of Harris Mill

45,000

\$45,000

HOLY CROSS, COLLEGE OF THE
Worcester, Massachusetts
Construction of an all-purpose recreational facility

100,000

100,000

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, THE
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
*Installation of airconditioning in patient rooms,
nursing stations and waiting rooms*

50,000

50,000

ILLINOIS COLLEGE
Jacksonville, Illinois
Construction of a new library

50,000

50,000

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL & RESEARCH
FOUNDATION, New York, New York
*Purchase of a mobile surgical unit for use in
East Africa*

80,000

80,000

ITHACA COLLEGE
Ithaca, New York
Construction of a campus center

100,000

100,000

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Baltimore, Maryland
*Construction of a cancer research and patient
care center*

500,000

500,000

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE
Kalamazoo, Michigan
Addition to present science building

\$500,000

500,000

KEN-CREST CENTERS
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
*Construction of five group living units at Mont
Clare Center for retarded persons*

50,000

50,000

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE
Easton, Pennsylvania
Construction of a health center

100,000

100,000

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE COLLEGE
Sault, Ste. Marie, Michigan
Construction of the Walker Cisler College Center

70,000

70,000

	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1973	1974 GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1974
LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY Appleton, Wisconsin <i>Construction of a new library</i>		\$250,000		\$250,000
LEADER DOGS FOR THE BLIND Rochester, Michigan <i>Addition to present dormitory</i>		50,000	\$50,000	
LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE Annville, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of a music building</i>	\$250,000		250,000	
LE BONHEUR CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL Memphis, Tennessee <i>Construction of a 32-bed neurological unit</i>		50,000		50,000
LIMESTONE COLLEGE Gaffney, South Carolina <i>Construction of a student activities building</i>	25,000		25,000*	
LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY Loma Linda, California <i>Construction of a library on the La Sierra campus</i>	100,000		100,000	
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO Chicago, Illinois <i>Renovation of steam plant for a new medical center</i>		300,000	300,000	
LUTHERAN MEDICAL CENTER Brooklyn, New York <i>Converting former AMF property into a medical center</i>	150,000	50,000	200,000	
LYCOMING COLLEGE Williamsport, Pennsylvania <i>Renovation of a science building</i>	25,000		25,000	
MADISON SQUARE BOYS' CLUB New York, New York <i>Capital improvements to facilities</i>		25,000	25,000	
MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE Purchase, New York <i>Renovation of the Benziger Building</i>		200,000		200,000
MANOR FOUNDATION, THE Jonesville, Michigan <i>Construction of a physical education building</i>		50,000		50,000
MARION COLLEGE Marion, Indiana <i>Development of an outdoor physical education facility</i>	30,000		30,000	

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\$250,000

MARLBORO COLLEGE
Marlboro, Vermont
*Construction of a building for lectures, films,
concerts and plays*

\$75,000

\$75,000

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
*Renovation of Johnston Hall to house the Colleges
of Journalism and Speech and the Department
of Instructional Media*

\$100,000

\$100,000

50,000

MARY FREE BED HOSPITAL AND
REHABILITATION COMPLEX
Grand Rapids, Michigan
*Construction of an additional hospital and
rehabilitation facility*

150,000

150,000

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR
INFIRMARY, Boston, Massachusetts
Construction of additional ambulatory service space

100,000

100,000

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
Boston, Massachusetts
Construction of a cancer management center

500,000

500,000

MCLEAN ASSOCIATION, INC., THE
Simsbury, Connecticut
*Completion of second floor to provide 63 beds for
the infirm and incurable*

50,000

50,000

MESSIAH COLLEGE
Grantham, Pennsylvania
Construction of a learning resources center

100,000

100,000

METROPOLITAN DETROIT YOUTH
FOUNDATION, INC., Detroit, Michigan
Operating budget expense for 1974

83,780

64,000

19,780

200,000

METROPOLITAN FUND, INC.
Detroit, Michigan
*Toward initial expenses of Regional Citizenship
Organization*

15,000

15,000

50,000

METROPOLITAN TORONTO ZOOLOGICAL
SOCIETY, Toronto, Ontario
Construction of a new zoo

200,000

200,000

MICHIGAN CANCER FOUNDATION, THE
Detroit, Michigan
*Completion of the isolated virus production
laboratory*

50,000

50,000

	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1973	1974 GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1974
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT EDUCATION CENTER Detroit, Michigan <i>Construction of the Management Education Center</i>		\$500,000		\$500,000
MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF Ann Arbor, Michigan <i>Construction of a dining hall at the Douglas Lake Biological Station</i>		150,000		150,000
MILLIGAN COLLEGE Milligan College, Tennessee <i>Construction of a field house</i>		200,000	\$200,000	
MINNESOTA ORCHESTRA Minneapolis, Minnesota <i>Construction of a new concert hall</i>		100,000	100,000	
MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF Minneapolis, Minnesota <i>Construction of a cardiovascular research and training center in conjunction with Variety Club Heart Hospital</i>	\$750,000		750,000	
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE Atlanta, Georgia <i>Construction of a multi-purpose auditorium- classroom office building</i>		200,000		200,000
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE South Hadley, Massachusetts <i>Construction of a faculty-alumnae center</i>		125,000	125,000	
MOUNT MERCY COLLEGE Cedar Rapids, Iowa <i>Construction of a nursing education facility</i>	50,000			50,000
MOUNT SINAI MEDICAL CENTER Milwaukee, Wisconsin <i>Construction of an addition to the Hospital</i>		250,000	250,000	
MOUNT SINAI MEDICAL CENTER New York, New York <i>Construction of a 31-story medical building</i>		100,000	100,000	
MOUNT UNION COLLEGE Alliance, Ohio <i>Complete remodeling of present library, including airconditioning</i>	75,000		75,000	

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UNPAID 31. 1974		UNPAID DEC. 31. 1973	1974 GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID DEC. 31. 1974
500,000	M-R NON-PROFIT HOUSING, INC. Detroit, Michigan <i>Construction of residential facility for mentally retarded in the Medical Center</i>		\$125,000	\$62,500	\$62,500
150,000	MUHLENBERG COLLEGE Allentown, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of a center for the arts</i>		200,000		200,000
	MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY Chicago, Illinois <i>Major building renovations</i>		250,000	250,000	
	NATIONAL ASTHMA CENTER, THE Denver, Colorado <i>Renovation of six cottages at the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital</i>		25,000		25,000
	NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC. New York, New York <i>Construction of headquarters building</i>		350,000	350,000	
200,000	NEBRASKA, UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL CENTER, Omaha, Nebraska <i>Construction of a building to house the Ophthalmology Department</i>	\$25,000		25,000	
	NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY Lincoln, Nebraska <i>Construction of a field house</i>		50,000		50,000
50,000	NEW DETROIT, INC. Detroit, Michigan <i>Operating budget support, the Special Education Task Force of the Detroit Board of Education</i>		50,000	50,000	
	NEW DETROIT, INC. Detroit, Michigan <i>Use and benefit of the Committee of Task Forces, Inc. renovation of office space</i>		10,000	10,000	
	NEW DETROIT, INC. Detroit, Michigan <i>Operating budget support, the Education Task Force for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975</i>		37,500	37,500	
	NEW HOPE FOUNDATION OF INDIANA, INC., Indianapolis, Indiana <i>Construction of the New Hope care facility</i>		250,000		250,000

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	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1973	1974 GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID DEC. 31, 1974
NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF Wilmington, North Carolina <i>Construction of a greenhouse for program in Marine Sciences</i>		\$75,000		\$75,000
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS Chapel Hill, North Carolina <i>Toward an in-house composition facility</i>		65,000	\$65,000	
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY Fargo, North Dakota <i>Construction of Home Economics Family Life Center</i>		100,000		100,000
NORTH PARK COLLEGE Chicago, Illinois <i>Expansion of library facilities</i>	\$50,000			50,000
OAKLAND UNIVERSITY Rochester, Michigan <i>Pavilion Stage House rigging, renovation and relocation of amplification equipment</i>	30,000		22,255 7,744*	
OAKWOOD HOSPITAL Dearborn, Michigan <i>Construction of a permanent building for a Family Practice Medical Center in Sumpter Township</i>		225,000	225,000	
OBERLIN COLLEGE Oberlin, Ohio <i>Renovation and expansion of Allen Memorial Art Museum and Art Building</i>		75,000		75,000
OKLAHOMA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE Oklahoma City, Oklahoma <i>Construction of a 100-occupant women's residence hall</i>		100,00		100,000
OLD NORTH CHURCH, THE Boston, Massachusetts <i>Restoration projects</i>		50,000	50,000	
OLIVET NAZARENE COLLEGE Kankakee, Illinois <i>Construction of a learning resources center</i>	125,000	125,000	250,000	
OTTERBEIN COLLEGE Westerville, Ohio <i>Construction of a physical education building</i>		100,000		100,000
OTTERBEIN HOME Lebanon, Ohio <i>Completion of a 106-room personal care unit</i>		50,000		50,000

UNPAID
DEC. 31, 1974

UNPAID
DEC. 31, 1973

1974
GRANTS PAYMENTS

UNPAID
DEC. 31, 1974

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\$75,000	OUACHITA BAPTIST UNIVERSITY Arkadelphia, Arkansas <i>Renovation of science building</i>	\$50,000	\$50,000
1,000	PAUL QUINN COLLEGE Waco, Texas <i>Renovation of Johnson Hall to be used as a student guidance center, resource learning center and ethnic cultural center</i>	25,000	\$25,000
100,000	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY Hershey, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of an experimental surgery and research wing at the Animal Research Farm, The Milton S. Hershey Medical Center</i>	350,000	350,000
50,000	PIONEER GIRLS Wheaton, Illinois <i>Construction of an international headquarters</i>	25,000	25,000
1,255 744	POMONA COLLEGE Claremont, California <i>Renovation of Pearsons Hall and Crookshank Hall</i>	200,000	200,000
1,000	PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER Jeonju, Korea <i>Construction of a School of Nursing building</i>	\$125,000	125,000 250,000
75,000	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY Princeton, New Jersey <i>Modernization of the Henry C. Frick Laboratory, Department of Chemistry</i>	750,000	750,000
100,000	QUEEN'S COMMUNITY WORKERS, INC., THE Detroit, Michigan <i>Renovation of headquarters building</i>	70,000	70,000
1,000	READING INSTITUTE OF REHABILITATION Reading, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of a new facility</i>	50,000	50,000
1,000	RECORDING FOR THE BLIND, INC New York, New York <i>Purchase of equipment for library services expansion program</i>	50,000	50,000
100,000	RETINA FOUNDATION Boston, Massachusetts <i>Construction of additional laboratory space for research on the biochemistry of diabetic retinopathy</i>	100,000	100,000
50,000			

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UNPAID
DEC. 31, 1974

UNPAID
DEC. 31, 1973

1974
GRANTS

PAYMENTS

UNPAID
DEC. 31, 1974

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1,000	STETSON UNIVERSITY Deland, Florida <i>Construction of a physical education/activities center</i>		\$100,000		\$100,000
1,000	SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE Sweet Briar, Virginia <i>Renovation of Benedict Hall</i>		100,000	\$100,000	
1,000	TAYLOR UNIVERSITY Upland, Indiana <i>Construction of a student health center and remodeling of the gymnasium into a chapel auditorium</i>	\$65,000	100,000	65,000	100,000
\$400,000	TEXARKANA SPECIAL EDUCATION KINDERGARTEN, INC. Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas <i>Construction of new facility</i>	25,000		25,000	
1,000	THETFORD LIBRARY FEDERATION Thetford, Vermont <i>Construction of a library historical building</i>		25,000		25,000
1,000	TORONTO EAST GENERAL AND ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL Toronto, Ontario, Canada <i>Purchase of a hydrotherapy pool</i>	25,000		25,000	
200,000	TRINITY COLLEGE/TRINITY EVANGELICAL DIVINITY SCHOOL Deerfield, Illinois <i>Construction of an administration office building</i>		90,000		90,000
100,000	TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Tuskegee Institute, Alabama <i>Construction of a new administration building</i>		650,000	650,000	
100,000	UNITED FOUNDATION Detroit, Michigan <i>Support of the capital fund campaign</i>	700,000		250,000	450,000
1,000	UNITED FOUNDATION URBAN PROGRESS FUND, Detroit, Michigan <i>Support of 1973, 1974 and 1975 operations of New Detroit, Inc.</i>	166,666	166,666	166,666	166,666
1,000	UNITED METHODIST HOMES & SERVICES Chicago, Illinois <i>Expansion of out-patient medical clinics</i>		100,000		100,000

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Report
from January 1, 1974
through December 31, 1974

140 East 62nd Street, New York, New York 10021

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THE ANDREW W. MELLON FOUNDATION, a Not-for-Profit Corporation under the laws of the State of New York, is the result of the consolidation on June 30, 1969 of Old Dominion Foundation into Avalon Foundation with the name of the latter being changed to The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Avalon Foundation had been founded by Ailsa Mellon Bruce, daughter of Andrew W. Mellon, in December 1940 as a common law charitable trust. In 1954 it was incorporated under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York. Old Dominion Foundation had been established in 1941 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia by Paul Mellon, son of Andrew W. Mellon.

The purpose of the Foundation is to "aid and promote such religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational purposes as may be in the furtherance of the public welfare or tend to promote the well-doing or well-being of mankind".

The Foundation grants funds to institutions in higher education, in cultural affairs and the performing arts, and in certain environmental, civic and social service areas. Applications are considered throughout the year, and no special forms are required. Ordinarily a simple letter setting forth the need, the nature and the amount of the request and the justification for it, together with evidence of suitable classification by the Internal Revenue Service and any supplementary exhibits an applicant may wish to submit, will suffice to assure consideration. Applicants must realize, however, that the Foundation is able to respond favorably only to a small fraction of the requests that it receives. The Foundation does not make grants to individuals or to strictly local organizations outside the New York metropolitan area.

The Foundation achieved significant increases during 1974 in income received, in the amount of grants paid and in new appropriations. It was a source of special satisfaction in a year when the general economy worsened and needs consequently increased in every area in which the Foundation is currently active. The Foundation's income collected in 1974 totaled \$39,398,260; grants were paid in the amount of \$38,479,558; new appropriations totaling \$45,185,195 were approved by the trustees. The corresponding figures for the previous year were \$30,634, \$26,542,344 and \$33,852,100.

Areas in which awards were made in 1974 were principally those that have been of concern to the Foundation in recent years, the chief of these being higher education—more particularly perhaps humanistic education—and close upon this, the arts.

Though the number of institutions in any category that can be given significant help must necessarily be small, the Foundation has been conducting a variety of programs in the field of higher education in an effort to assist different kinds of colleges and universities in solving various educational problems. Five additional awards were made in a program begun in 1972 to assist large urban universities to strengthen the role of liberal arts in their curricular offerings. In our definition, urban institutions are institutions situated in metropolitan areas whose main task is to provide career-oriented degree programs chiefly for local residents. These awards brought to twelve the number of institutions aided in this program. The amount awarded has now reached a total of \$6,074,600. A new effort was begun to give further aid to colleges of liberal arts in a period of constricting circumstances being imposed on them by an almost universal need for financial retrenchment. This is similar to the program the Foundation undertook for institutions of this kind in 1970-72, though it will probably be more restricted than that one—in which \$11,850,000 was awarded to 12 institutions. The purpose of the new program is to assist a limited number of colleges of recognized academic strength and regional leadership to inaugurate patterns of faculty development and continuous self-renewal, and also to aid and encourage the process of curricula revitalization. A third program in the field of higher education—also initiated

in 1974—is designed to assist strong colleges and universities which specialize in science and engineering to explore ways to bring technical and liberal studies into more effective relationship. This program has been undertaken in recognition of the great and growing role of science and engineering in contemporary culture, and the desirability which necessarily follows of broadening and deepening the content of engineering education and of improving and sharpening humanistic education with perspectives and values from the sciences. Awards totaling \$750,000 were made to three institutions under this program in its first year.

A fourth program of assistance to higher education is designed to encourage adaptations in educational practices to meet the new situation in which more challenging career opportunities have become available to women. This effort is not intended to aid a specific kind of college or university but rather a few substantial institutions of higher learning in which need has been felt to raise the career expectations of women students and where there are convincing resources in concerned and able people ready to mount a promising attack on the problem. Six additional awards totaling \$613,500 were made in this program in its second year.

In addition to these diverse efforts the Foundation made further awards to several major private universities, a category of institution which continues to be of special interest because of the role these universities play in setting standards, providing intellectual materials, developing research capacity and influencing directions for the whole enterprise of higher education.

Over the years the Foundation has provided forty-two endowed chairs in the humanities—most of them in major universities—in an ongoing effort to assist scholarship and teaching in this area at the highest levels. Though this program has slowed, and may soon be discontinued, three more chairs were established in 1974, including one in classical studies at the American Academy in Rome. A considerable award was made in a field of advanced professional education—to Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center to help it reorganize various dispersed activities, improve its library facilities and develop an interdisciplinary approach to health services education. Again in the field of the humani-

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A large appropriation was made to Harvard University to strengthen a program in post-doctoral studies in the Italian Renaissance, open to qualified scholars without regard to institutional affiliation, which is conducted under its auspices at the Villa I Tatti in Florence, Italy. And to provide more general aid to a select group of major research institutions, a substantial grant was made to assist a promising undertaking of the Research Libraries of The New York Public Library and the libraries of Columbia, Harvard and Yale Universities.

These libraries, which in part separately, but certainly together, form a national resource for advanced learning, have now set up a new separate structure, the Research Libraries Group, to provide a means to work together. It is anticipated that other research libraries will later be added to the group. For effective cooperation, long overdue, is now being forced by economic pressures as the task of maintaining adequate research collections and services in the face of endlessly rising costs tends to pose an insoluble problem for any research library which tries to act independently. The Foundation was happy to devote a portion of the funds needed to launch this promising endeavor in 1974.

The Foundation has for several years been actively concerned about the increasingly bleak prospects for career development for young scholars. That is for the young scholars whose careers began in the recent period of rapid expansion in higher education and who now find themselves confronted with contracted opportunity in a period of sharp retrenchment.

Most colleges and universities have been forced in the last several years to reduce and stabilize the size of their faculties or are seeking now to do so. Furthermore the normal rates of attrition expected to occur through retirement have been slowed because of the relatively early ages at which tenure was conferred during the past quarter century of rapid expansion and fierce competition for faculty. And the kinds of support for research, for publication, and for other aids for advanced learning which the scholarly enterprise had grown accustomed to have now all dried up. This unhappy change occurred quite suddenly following the end of rapid expansion when more young scholars attained the level

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of competence signified by award of the Ph.D. degree than in the whole previous history of higher education in this country. The present tightened situation affects virtually every field of higher learning, and in each poses a problem for many individuals who have devoted ten or more years to preparation for scholarly activity. It has also created a problem for the nation—how to avoid wasting these resources so painstakingly developed. And there is a problem also for the colleges and universities which in the new circumstances will experience sharply reduced opportunity to introduce fresh insights and energies through the appointment of vigorous young scholars.

The field of China studies provides a dramatic example of the situation described above. China studies had a slow beginning in the academic life of America, but in recent years developed very rapidly and have now provided this country with an impressive competence in the field. More than two-thirds of the nation's China specialists were trained in the last fifteen years. But, since opportunities for appointment in the few major centers for these studies are limited, many of these scholars are now placed in academic and other situations with limited resources and little incentive for advanced scholarship. To aid some of these individuals, and by so doing to help sustain, and it is hoped also to advance the national competence in an increasingly important field of scholarship, the Foundation made an award to encourage the country's few developed centers for China studies to undertake a variety of efforts during the next several years to relieve this situation. The award is to be administered by a national committee of specialists who will work under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council.

It will be evident to anyone who has followed the Foundation's activity in recent years that the desire to assist the careers of young scholars and to strengthen the country's capacity for advanced scholarship and learned teaching has motivated a number of its awards during this period. Examples are the grants made to university presses and independent research libraries in 1972 and the earlier program of assistance to liberal arts colleges. The same concern provides part of the explanation

se substantial grants made to several major private universities last year. These were made to enable the universities which could be included in the program to have a few additional posts—teaching positions or doctoral fellowships—available for appointment. The posts are intended to serve two purposes: they should enable the universities to promote promising young scholars in the humanities with more opportunities and incentives for continued scholarly development; and they should also, in a period of constricted faculty mobility, help these universities to strengthen and revitalize their own educational programs by giving them increased capacity to bring fresh young talent into their faculties.

The Foundation also made significant additions to its activity in the field of the arts during 1974. A major grant was made to the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. to help meet the costs of the new building the Gallery is constructing along the ceremonial way between the Capitol and the White House. The original building and its magnificent core collection were given to the nation by Andrew W. Mellon. It was later, through the philanthropic interests of his daughter, the Ailsa Mellon Bruce, and his son, Paul Mellon, to become the principal benefactor of this Foundation. The new building begun in 1970, replacing the original one, being constructed for the nation with private funds—given primarily by Mr. Mellon's children. Designed by I. M. Pei, the new structure will be linked with the original building by an underground concourse and will provide space needed for the Gallery's extended collections (which have grown from a nucleus of 121 paintings to include more than 30,000 works of art), its public activities (including the on-site Extension Service), and the projected Center for Advanced Studies in the Visual Arts. An ambitious undertaking, not expected to be completed until 1977, it will add significantly to the interest and effectiveness of a gallery which is already a major national cultural asset and one of the great museums of the world.

Though the Foundation does not have a special program in the field of television it was happy to make a major award in 1974 to the Educational Broadcasting Corporation, the operating company of Channel 13 in New York City. This grant was made to assist the ambitious capital

drive this Corporation is making to consolidate activities now conducted inefficiently in a number of scattered places throughout the city and to enlarge and strengthen its capacity to produce programs. Channel 13 is the largest of the nation's public broadcasting stations. It also produces more programs for public television than any other station. The Foundation's award was made to it in recognition of its achievement and of the importance for the whole national system of public broadcasting of having a strong non-commercial television outlet in New York City.

A third major action in the field of the arts was a group of grants, totaling \$1.6 million, to nine non-profit professional theatre companies to enable their directors to experiment and stimulate their theatres' creative activity. The Foundation has made grants in recent years to a number of non-profit theatres, most of them in New York City, but this represented a first national effort in the field. Twenty-five years ago the American theatre was largely confined to New York. Now there are a number of regional, non-profit professional theatres scattered throughout the country all of them dedicated to production of plays from the classical repertory and to the encouragement and performance of new plays. The best of these regional institutional theatres have won acceptance in their localities, and achieved convincing stability. Together they constitute a strong network of producing organizations and provide an impressive increase to the cultural resources of the nation. Our grants were made to a select group of these regional theatres to give them added capacity to reach out for fresh insights and to test new ideas at a time when most of them are being held back by the necessity of meeting steeply increased regular operational costs.

Though higher education and the arts are at present the major fields of activity of concern to the Foundation, they have never been, and are not now, the only ones. A third area given considerable attention during 1974 was that of conservation and the environment. Grants were made to assist two studies with a worldwide perspective. One of these is the first scientific and international assessment of major changes in the global environment organized to assess existing knowledge and plan additional research needed for effective worldwide environmental action. This

assessment is being made by scholars in all parts of the world under the auspices of the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment of the International Council of Scientific Unions. Our grant was made to the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council of the United States for the benefit of its International Environmental Programs Committee to enable more of this country's scientists and engineers to participate in this important global effort. The second study in the field given assistance last year is one being made to assess energy resources for Europe, North America and Japan for the period 1985-2000. It will be conducted over a period of three years by the Workshop on Alternative Strategies under the direction of Professor Carroll L. Wilson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Workshop is composed of various kinds of experts, leading figures in business and finance, young assistants from all of the interested industrial nations, and includes representatives from developing nations. Ably led and with strong regional participation it should contribute increased understanding of a very urgent subject.

Closer to home the Foundation made grants in 1974 in the field of conservation and the environment to The Conservation Foundation for study of the Eastern National Forests; to The Nature Conservancy to assist its State Natural Heritage Program; to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole to help it establish a year-round program in teaching and research in ecology in a new Eco-systems Center; to the New England Natural Resources Center to strengthen it as a responsible independent regional voice on environmental issues; and to the Environmental Law Institute to help it strengthen its capacity to provide reliable information to interested parties on environmental law. The total amount appropriated by the Foundation during 1974 in the area of conservation and the environment was \$1,425,000.

The Foundation was active in still other areas in 1974. In one of these a substantial grant was made to the National Academy of Sciences for use by the Institute of Medicine in partial support of a new program of undertaking to examine the pervasive competing political, economic and social values which inevitably complicate decision-making in health

care policy. In further pursuance of its concern to assist minority groups in our society the Foundation made awards to the National Urban League and to the United Negro College Fund to help them complete construction of their new headquarters building and adapt it for their purposes; and to The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (NSSFNS) to enable it to reestablish its counselling and college referral service on a schedule that will increase significantly its usefulness to the students and colleges involved. In the area of population substantial grants were made to Planned Parenthood of New York City to assist its birth control program for adolescents and to Planned Parenthood-World Population in support of the nationwide technical assistance activities conducted by its Center for Family Planning Program Development.

Specific mention must also be made of the Foundation's continuing concern for the broad field of the humanities—including, especially, historical studies. In pursuit of this interest, in addition to those already mentioned, grants were made last year to The Renaissance Society of America to support summer workshops in paleography and archive and manuscript research; to The Asia Society to assist its programs in the arts and humanities; and to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton to enable a larger number of senior scholars to use the resources of its School of Historical Studies. There was also a substantial award to the Clarendon Press of Oxford University to facilitate publication within a reasonable time of a complete edition in approximately 30 volumes of the works of John Locke, the seventeenth-century English philosopher, a foremost contributor to the intellectual history of the modern world who was, in Santayana's words, "at least the godfather of the American political system".

A full and detailed account of the new appropriations and grants paid by the Foundation in 1974 is given in the pages that follow. In all there were 121 new appropriations, totaling, as stated above, \$45,185,195. The year's activity brought to a grand total of \$338,234,866 the funds awarded for a great variety of charitable purposes by this Foundation and its predecessor foundations since their beginnings.

In addition to grant payments in the amount of \$38,479,558, as stated above, the Foundation disbursed during the year \$1,100,274 in program and administrative costs (including investment expenses). It also paid an excise tax of \$1,372,120 to the Federal Government in compliance with the requirement imposed on foundations by the Tax Reform Act of 1969. The market or appraised value of its assets as of December 31, 1974 was \$504,372,000.

A further significant action of the year 1974 was the election of Charles Andrew Ryskamp to the Board of Trustees. Mr. Ryskamp, a humanistic scholar and educator, is a member of the faculty of Princeton University with the rank of professor and Director of The Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City.

NATHAN M. PUSEY
President

April 4, 1975

Summaries of Certain Selected Grants

HIGHER EDUCATION

Universities — \$7,650,000

The Foundation made grants to six private universities to assist them to increase opportunities for post-doctoral or other appropriate forms of junior appointment or assistance to encourage the continued academic growth of young non-tenured scholars in the humanities: University of Chicago, \$1,400,000; Cornell University, \$1,200,000; University of Pennsylvania, \$1,200,000; Princeton University, \$1,150,000; Stanford University, \$1,300,000; Yale University, \$1,400,000.

Endowed Chairs in the Humanities — \$2,250,000

Continuing its program of awarding endowed professorships, chiefly in the humanities, to institutions with strong graduate programs, the Foundation established chairs, named for Andrew W. Mellon, each in the amount of \$750,000, at the American Academy in Rome, Tulane University and the University of Southern California.

Independent Liberal Arts Colleges — \$2,100,000

Under a program directed toward faculty development and curricular revitalization at a limited number of colleges of academic strength and regional leadership, the Foundation made awards to nine institutions: Amherst College, \$500,000; Bates College, \$190,000; Berea College, \$150,000; Bucknell University, \$250,000; Carleton College, \$250,000; Hope College, \$160,000; Lawrence University, \$200,000; St. Lawrence University, \$200,000; Trinity College, \$200,000.

Urban University Program — \$2,500,000

The Foundation made grants to an additional five urban universities primarily to assist them to strengthen the liberal component in career-focused curricula: The Brooklyn Center of Long Island University, \$500,000; the Liberal Arts College of Fordham University, \$500,000; Pratt Institute, \$500,000; Temple University, \$500,000; University of Detroit, \$500,000.

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Classification of Grants

CIVIC PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Unpaid
Jan. 1,
1974

Appro-
priated

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Unpaid
Dec. 31,
1974

American Society of
International Law,
Washington, D.C.:

Support of the operations of
the Society which serves as
a forum for the exchange
of thought among pro-
fessionals in the field of
international law

\$ 20,000 \$ — \$ 20,000 \$ —

Brookings Institution,
Washington, D.C.:

To finance a study of the
Japanese economy

50,000 — 50,000 —

Council on Foreign Relations,
Inc.,
New York, N.Y.:

To support its "1980's
Project," a systematic
reexamination of the
institutions, relationships,
rules and processes of the
international system

— 250,000 100,000 150,000

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CULTURAL PROJECTS
Other Cultural Projects

	<i>Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974</i>	<i>Appropriated</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974</i>
Associated Councils of the Arts, New York, N.Y.: General support of its programs to encourage the development of the arts in the United States and Canada	\$ —	\$ 90,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 60,000
Association of American Dance Companies, Inc., New York, N.Y.: General support of this national service agency for dancers and dance companies	10,000	—	10,000	—
Community Funds, Inc. — Mayor's Committee on Cultural Policy, New York, N.Y.: To support a study of the cultural affairs policies of the New York City government	—	12,000	12,000	—
Greater Jamaica Development Corporation, Jamaica, N.Y.: Toward equipment at the new Jamaica Arts Center	—	15,300	15,300	—
Intermuseum Conservation Association, Oberlin, Oh.: Toward the development of facilities to support its training program in art conservation	200,000	—	200,000	—

CULTURAL PROJECTS
Other Cultural Projects
 (continued)

	<i>Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974</i>	<i>Appropriated</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974</i>
International Contemporary Music Exchange, Inc., New York, N.Y.: For general support of its program devoted to the worldwide recognition, dissemination and promotion of the best contemporary music	\$ —	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ —
International Theatre Institute of the United States, Inc., New York, N.Y.: General support of the Institute which provides a liaison service between American theatre and theatre visitors from abroad	30,000	—	15,000	15,000
Marlboro School of Music, Inc., Marlboro, Vt.: For operating support For endowment fund	— —	100,000 50,000	100,000 50,000	— —
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, Minneapolis, Mn.: To establish "The Andrew W. Mellon Fund," the income to be used to strengthen its programs	—	500,000	500,000	—
New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, N.Y.: Toward publication costs of Volume 6: "Wild Flowers of the United States—The Central Mountains and Plains," one of a series of publications on wild flowers in the United States	66,000	—	66,000	—

CULTURAL PROJECTS
Other Cultural Projects
(continued)

	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appro- priated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
New York University, Institute of Fine Arts, New York, N.Y.:				
To support the Institute's Conservation Center . . .	\$ —	\$ 150,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 100,000
Opportunity Resources for the Performing Arts, Inc., New York, N.Y.:				
For general support of its placement service for arts organizations seeking professional personnel . . .	—	75,000	30,000	45,000
St. Felix Street Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y.:				
To provide seating, and lighting and sound equip- ment for the renovated ballroom at the Brooklyn Academy of Music . . .	—	125,000	125,000	—
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Mn.:				
Support of the work of the Office for Advanced Dram: Research in assist- ing new playwrights . . .	30,000	—	30,000	—
Subtotal	\$ 336,000*	\$ 1,127,300	\$ 1,243,300	\$ 220,000
Total — Cultural Projects	\$ 5,635,030*	\$ 14,507,395	\$ 9,297,425	\$ 10,245,000

* Restated to reflect cancellation in 1974 of prior-year appropriation of \$450,000 to American School of Classical Studies.

EDUCATION

	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appro- priated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
American Academy in Rome, New York, N.Y.:				
To endow an Andrew W. Mellon Professorship of Classical Studies . . .	\$ —	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000	\$ —
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Ma.:				
To support studies of the state, religion and the family in preparation of three separate issues of <i>Daedalus</i> . . .	—	180,000	180,000	—
To assist in financing a study on the history of learned societies in the United States . . .	—	20,000	20,000	—
American Association of Theological Schools, Vandalia, Oh.:				
Support of a study grants program for faculty and staff of member theological schools . . .	300,000	—	150,000	150,000
American Council of Learned Societies, New York, N.Y.:				
To help maintain and operate the Universities Service Center in Hong Kong . . .	50,000	—	50,000	—
Support of an edition of the works of William James . . .	—	20,000	20,000	—
Support of a program of advanced training for specialists in China studies . . .	—	750,000	250,000	500,000

EDUCATION (continued)	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appropriated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
American Council on Education, Washington, D.C.:				
Support of program of seminars for college presidents and other college officers	\$ 50,000	\$ —	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
American Historical Association, Washington, D.C.:				
For support of the Fourteenth Congress of the Inter- national Committee of Historical Sciences to be held in San Francisco in 1975	—	60,000	60,000	—
American Library Association, Chicago, Ill.:				
Toward costs of publishing a Guide to the Research Collections of The New York Public Library	—	12,000	12,000	—
Support of an Academic Library Internship Pro- gram for administrators of predominantly black college libraries	288,550	—	—	288,550
Amherst College, Amherst, Ma.:				
To establish "The Andrew W. Mellon Fund," the income to be used for faculty development	—	500,000	500,000	—
Asia Society, Inc., New York, N.Y.:				
Support of the Society's work in the arts and humanities	—	150,000	70,000	80,000

EDUCATION (continued)	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appropriated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Aspen, Co.:				
Support of a fellowship program for young faculty members and post-doctoral students from the humanities departments of universities in Aspen programs	\$ 100,000	\$ —	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Association of American Colleges, Inc., Washington, D.C.:				
For support of its Commis- sion on Liberal Learning	—	50,000	25,000	25,000
For support of a series of regional seminars for college presidents on aspects of "Creative Presidential Leadership"	—	75,000	75,000	—
Association of American Universities, Washington, D.C.:				
To assist a delegation of American university presi- dents to attend the sixth quinquennial general conference of the Inter- national Association in Moscow in 1975	—	50,000	50,000	—
Atlanta University, School of Library Service, Atlanta, Ga.:				
Support of a fellowship pro- gram to train librarians in predominantly black college libraries to motivate students and faculty to utilize library resources	110,000	—	55,000	55,000

CATION (continued)	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appropriated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
ence University, ton, Wi.: support a program of aculty development and he related work of its Academic Planning Commission	\$ —	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ —
on School of Economics olitical Science, n, England: ward costs of acquisition and renovation of Strand house for use by The British Library of Political and Economic Science	—	250,000	250,000	—
Island University, Brooklyn Center, lyn, N.Y.: strengthen the liberal arts curriculum and faculty	—	500,000	500,000	—
achusetts Institute of Technology, bridge, Ma.: support a study, "A Conceptual Framework for Study and Action to Reform Architectural Education"	—	286,500	286,500	—
support a program for the development of cooperation in teaching and research between engineering and the humanities	—	400,000	400,000	—

EDUCATION (continued)	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appropriated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.: For support of the National Board on Graduate Education	\$ 50,000	\$ —	\$ 50,000	\$ —
National Council of Negro Women, Inc., New York, N.Y.: For the planning of a Center for Education and Career Advancement for minority women in down- town Manhattan	—	38,500	38,500	—
National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.: For support of visiting members in the School of Historical Studies in the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.	—	44,000	44,000	—
Toward the costs of a confer- ence on the topic "Oral Literature and the Formula" under the sponsorship of the University of Michigan	—	800	800	—
For use of Yale University toward costs of the Fourth International Congress on the Enlightenment to be held in 1975	—	50,000	—	50,000
National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.: Fellowships for training of museum curators	\$ 24,000	—	24,000	—

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CATION (continued)	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appro- priated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
onal Scholarship Service und for Negro Students, York, N.Y.: enable it to reestablish ts counselling and college eferral service	\$ —	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000	\$ —
h Carolina Central ersity, am, N.C.: r support of its library education program	100,000	—	50,000	50,000
: Institute, klyn, N.Y.: o strengthen the role of the liberal arts within the Institute's curricula	—	500,000	500,000	—
etson Theological Seminary, etson, N.J.: r support of Center of Continuing Education for ministers	100,000	—	50,000	50,000
etson University, etson, N.J.: o provide for post-doctoral or other appropriate forms of appointment or assist- ance for young non- tenured scholars in the humanities	—	1,150,000	1,150,000	—
aissance Society of rica, Inc., York, N.Y.: o provide for scholarships at its proposed summer workshops in paleography and archive and manu- script research	—	45,000	15,000	30,000

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EDUCATION (continued)	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appro- priated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.: To strengthen its School of Humanities and to more effectively relate its pro- gram with studies in engineering and the natural sciences	\$ —	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ —
Russell Sage College, Troy, N.Y.: To help the faculty and administration encourage women's growing career aspirations	—	100,000	100,000	—
St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.: For faculty development and a program for fuller utilization of trans- cultural opportunities presented by its geo- graphical setting and proximity to Canada	—	200,000	200,000	—
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Cambridge, Ma.: General support of the Seminar which provides opportunity for Europeans to learn about American institutions	—	60,000	30,000	30,000
Social Science Research Council, New York, N.Y.: For use by the Council to meet the basic costs of its programs	—	250,000	250,000	—

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EDUCATION (continued)	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appro- priated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
Eastern Library Network, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.: To assist in the development and initial operations of the Network in establishing an effective library network facilitating cooperative use of library resources . . .	\$ 600,000	\$ —	\$ 600,000	\$ —
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: To help the faculty and administration encourage women's growing career aspirations . . .	—	100,000	100,000	—
Howard University, Washington, D.C.: To provide for post-doctoral or other appropriate forms of appointment or assistance for young non- tenured scholars in the humanities . . .	—	1,300,000	1,300,000	—
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: To strengthen the role of the liberal arts within the University's curricula . . .	—	300,000	500,000	—
University of Toronto School of Theology, Toronto, Ontario, Canada: To assist in the development of single integrated and centralized theological library facilities and services . . .	62,500	—	62,500	—

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EDUCATION (continued)	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appro- priated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
Trinity College, Hartford, Ct.: To support a program of research fellowships and symposia to stimulate faculty growth and outreach . . .	\$ —	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ —
Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: To endow "The Andrew W. Mellon Professorship in the Humanities" . . .	—	750,000	750,000	—
United Negro College Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y.: To assist the Fund and National Urban League to complete construction of, and adapt for their use, new headquarters building . . .	—	100,000	100,000	—
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada: To increase its library resources in support of East Asian studies . . .	75,000	—	75,000	—
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.: To provide for post-doctoral or other appropriate forms of appointment or assistance for young non- tenured scholars in the humanities . . .	\$ —	1,400,000	1,400,000	—

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EDUCATION (continued)

	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appropriated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mi.: To strengthen the liberal arts curriculum and faculty in its College of Arts and Sciences	\$ —	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ —
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mi.: To assist its Center for Chinese Studies to advance its research on the Chinese economy and for the training of scholars in that field	—	375,000	—	375,000
University of Oxford, Oxford, England: To facilitate publication by the Clarendon Press of the proposed complete edition of the works of John Locke	—	175,000	35,000	140,000
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: To provide for post-doctoral or other appropriate forms of appointment or assistance for young non- tenured scholars in the humanities	—	1,200,000	1,200,000	—
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Ca.: To endow "The Andrew W. Mellon Professorship in the Humanities"	—	750,000	750,000	—

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EDUCATION (continued)

	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appropriated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada: To increase its library resources in support of East Asian studies	\$ 75,000	\$ —	\$ 75,000	\$ —
Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges, Lynchburg, Va.: To support its program of developing financial aid from the business com- munity for its member colleges	166,666	—	83,333	83,333
Wells College, Aurora, N.Y.: To help the faculty and administration encourage women's growing career aspirations	—	100,000	100,000	—
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.: To assist in the construction of a new college library building, conditional on other funding	750,000	—	—	750,000
Wittenberg University, Springfield, Oh.: To help the faculty and administration encourage women's growing career aspirations	75,000	75,000	—	—

EDUCATION (continued)

	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appropriated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Ma.: To enable a more effective integration of various humanities disciplines with undergraduate studies in engineering . . .	\$ —	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ —
Yale University, New Haven, Ct.: Exchange Fellowships with Clare College, Cambridge, England . . .	142,750	125,000	80,500	187,250
To provide support for members of the Research Libraries Group to develop their collections and to improve services through a cooperative effort . . .	—	750,000	250,000	500,000
To provide for post-doctoral or other appropriate forms of appointment or assistance for young non- tenured scholars in the humanities . . .	—	1,400,000	1,400,000	—
Total — Education	\$ 3,574,466	\$24,842,800	\$23,153,133	\$ 5,264,133

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HEALTH AND MEDICINE

	Unpaid Jan. 1, 1974	Appropriated	Paid	Unpaid Dec. 31, 1974
Education in the Health Sciences				
Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y.: Toward construction costs of the Augustus Long Library- Health Sciences Center and for initiation of curricular and other educational programs . . .	\$ —	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ —
Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, N.H.: To establish "The Andrew W. Mellon Fund," the income to be used to advance the educational purpose of the School . . .	—	750,000	750,000	—
National Medical Fellowships, Inc., Downers Grove, Ill.: Support of its scholarship program for minority medical students . . .	75,000	—	75,000	—
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.: Toward construction of a new School of Nursing . . .	100,000	—	—	100,000
Subtotal	\$ 175,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,075,000	\$ 100,000

Other Grants for Health
and Medicine

Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, New York, N.Y.: Toward construction of a new hospital building . . .	\$ 150,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 150,000
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SELECTED PORTIONS OF:

RBF
ROCKEFELLER
BROTHERS FUND
ANNUAL REPORT
1974

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Introduction

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund makes grants to local, national and international philanthropic organizations. During 1974, the Fund made 280 grant payments totalling \$16,257,786. Since its establishment by the five Rockefeller brothers in 1940, contributions have totaled \$149,269,239.

In 1974, the Fund continued to concentrate its grants in several fields which it is believed provide effective points of entry looking toward solutions of overall societal problems. These include: environmental concerns (population growth and distribution, conservation and constructive use of natural resources); equal opportunity; quality of life (religion, human values and cultural affairs); education, and international affairs (development assistance in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and improvement of international relations).

Purposes

As a general rule, in the Greater New York area, contributions are made to agencies whose activities are citywide in scope since the Fund cannot, because of the number involved, contribute directly to all of the individual social service organizations. The Fund supports efforts that promote balanced and integrated patterns of development in the city, particularly in the fields of housing (as it relates to community renewal and development), education, and in selected areas within the social services. It is also interested in the analysis of common problems and other efforts to increase the effectiveness of local agencies. In addition, the Fund has a traditional interest in cultural affairs. As an expression of its concern for the increasingly complex problems of its home community of New York City, and urban areas generally, RBF in recent years has made grants of local or even neighborhood character to help sustain strategic projects or agencies addressed to such problems.

Outside New York City, grants are directed to selected organizations with programs of general import. For the most part, these organizations are national or international in scope, but occasionally an institution whose primary activity is local in character may be the center of a program which the Fund assists because it relates to a field of particular Fund interest and seems to offer an especially promising response to a problem within that field. Internationally,

grants are made mainly for special projects that serve as demonstration or experimental ventures. Current emphasis is on rural development, education, training and environmental management in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and on efforts to improve international relations.

In the case of grants to the budgetary or capital needs of established agencies, the Fund's contributions are purposely held to a relatively small portion of the total need, as the objective of the Fund in this respect is to share with others in the support of such institutions. Additionally, in fields of special trustee interest, the Fund's program includes support for and, in some instances, direct operation of experimental or new undertakings. In many cases, the trustees take an active part in the formation and operation of these programs as well as in their support. The staff processes grants and also provides program-development and technical help, and other program-related consultation.

Applications

There is no set procedure for making an application to the RBF. A brief written statement describing a project, its objectives, sponsorship and the area in which assistance is desired usually is sufficient for initial consideration. Applications are processed throughout the year.

1974 grants

Brief summaries of all 1974 contributions appear on pages 28 to 65 of this report. Following these summaries, financial information is presented, starting on page 66.

More generally, beginning on page 4 is a description of the Fund's environmental program. Environmental grants totaled approximately \$1.75 million in 1974, representing about one-fifth of the Fund's general program. In addition to describing specific grants, the statement sets forth the rationale underlying the grants in this field, and tells how the program has evolved.

It is hoped this will provide a means of understanding the Fund's objectives with respect to an aspect of its program as well as the relationships among what may appear in a random listing to be a series of disparate activities. In previous reports, the Fund's international and New York City programs were set forth in some detail, and in succeeding years, other fields in which the Fund is involved will be similarly described.

Environmental Program

Profound changes have come in the past few years in the general understanding of the environment. Viewpoints have dramatically altered. Knowledge has been increasing and perceptions deepening for a long time, of course, but the shocks of the recent past—the reports of famine, evidence of pollution, unassimilated waste, shortages of energy and other resources—produced a new general awareness of relationships among parts of the natural system.

This leap forward in understanding affects all who work in the environmental field, as this foundation does. The environmental section of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund's program—to be described here—made grants of \$1.75 million in 1974, which accounted for about a fifth of the foundation's general program.

Protection of the environment is one of the traditional interests of the Fund. In the last few years, the foundation has been studying its role in this field, and the process, made against the backdrop of the powerful events of the times, served to underscore the importance of viewpoints. When problems increase in magnitude and complexity, the way in which the problems are viewed is critical. One indication of the recognition of this is that the vocabulary of viewpoints itself is growing and becoming more technical.

Such words as "model" and its equivalent, "paradigm," are heard now. A somewhat novel phrase, "paradigm shift," is also occasionally used, and though it did not originate in the environmental field, the term says much about the phenomenon of unfolding awareness.

The phrase was used by Thomas S. Kuhn in his book, *THE STRUCTURE OF SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTIONS*, to explain his theory of the way science develops. Dr. Kuhn, a science historian, held that science grows in two ways.

One is by the constant accumulation of knowledge. This is the way "normal science" grows during periods when there is acceptance within scientific communities of what the problems are and how they should be approached. At these times, scientists use the same "paradigm"—that is, they refer to the same model or example. In a rough sense, they hold a common view of the world.

At other times, according to Dr. Kuhn, science grows by sudden leaps. These are times of radical change caused by the appearance of problems that cannot

be solved within the context of the generally accepted models of the world. They are understood only after revolutionary scientists, like the Galileos and Einsteins of the past, find radically different ways of looking at reality. The result is a paradigm shift. A classic example is the change in viewpoint toward the solar system before and after Copernicus. According to the early paradigm, the earth was the center of the universe, but with a paradigm shift, the earth and other planets came to be seen, instead, as revolving around the sun.

Dr. Kuhn's phrase helps to direct attention to the brighter horizon of the environmental situation. Paradigm shifts are still being made, and history shows that new points of view and new sets of questions often produce a flood of new ideas.

In this light and as part of its practice of periodic study of sections of its program, the Fund began a review of environmental activities in 1970. Under the labels of "conservation" and "population problems," these interests had been pursued through most of the life of the foundation.

Early programs

RBF's early programs in conservation were directed toward helping to preserve open space and historic areas. Matching grants were made to enable parks, such as the Grand Teton and Virgin Islands National Parks, to be enlarged and equipped with recreational facilities. Some of the projects were carried out through private foundations, particularly Jackson Hole Preserve and the American Conservation Association. As requirements for open space increased beyond the capacities of private resources, RBF turned from support of land acquisition to efforts to arouse the public's awareness of conservation issues. Institutions such as The Conservation Foundation, The Nature Conservancy and the National Audubon Society received grants to perform this mission.

RBF's concern was not limited to wilderness areas but included the urban environment as well. For instance, *THE USE OF LAND: A CITIZEN'S POLICY GUIDE TO URBAN GROWTH*, was produced by a task force of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality financed by the Fund.

In the field of population, the Fund supported family planning services, which, in the early days, were directed mostly toward maternal and child health. The bulk of the Fund's grants went to support two pioneer institutions, The Population Council and Planned Parenthood, institutions which helped the world develop viewpoints toward population growth.

When The Population Council was started in 1952, the world had no government-supported programs on population problems. There were few trained people and no central organizations. The first work of the Council was devoted to alerting governments to their impending problems; viewpoints developed so rapidly that by the early 1960's, the Council's role shifted to technical assistance to help governments implement their programs. As the population institutions continued work, their horizons widened to include more of the qualitative aspects of population growth, and to recognize relationships among ethical, economic, political and ecological issues. Subjects that had previously been considered taboo or unrelated—such things as cultural differences, the status of women and the ways children learn about sex—were seen to be important.

Two conclusions

The Fund's review of its experience produced two general conclusions. One was a new sense of the urgency and importance of the traditional subjects, conservation and population problems.

It was clear these two areas of concern are inseparable. Growth of population, accompanied by increased use of resources and technology, is the biggest factor affecting the environment, which conservation seeks to protect. As a result of this view, population and conservation were brought together in a unified environmental program.

Some projects specifically oriented either to conservation or population (such as family planning) will be supported by the Fund. However, the two subjects will not be seen as ends in themselves but as the means of getting at the broader concern of human welfare. Increasingly, the Fund will look for opportunities to deal with conservation and population problems as they are related to a cluster of basic considerations—food, the use of capital and the prevention of pollution—and as they are influenced by economic systems and governed by values.

The second conclusion was the need to take advantage of opportunities brought by changed viewpoints. These are changes almost as dramatic as paradigm shifts. In remarkably short time, the generally accepted viewpoint has moved from the old model of an environment with unlimited resources and capacity for punishment to a new model of a vulnerable environment with limits that must be respected. Within a bounded system, decisions involve trade-offs and depend on judgments of relative worth. In addition, a kind of ecological ethic

Text continues on page 24

Continued from page 6

is forming which holds that the environment must be protected not only for present use, but the use of future generations as well.

The Fund will be interested in efforts to sharpen debate on alternative responses to environmental problems, and in efforts to understand more clearly attitudes that influence environmental decisions.

In short, the Fund's program will be concerned with the causes and consequences of physical growth—increases in populations and rates of consumption of resources and waste generation. Attention will be directed toward methods of dealing with long-term problems. Many of the troubles that afflict the environment are long-term in nature, with the potential of harming future generations, but our society is deficient in institutions and methodologies for dealing with the long term.

On the basis of these conclusions, an environmental program was charted. The first grants that reflected the new directives were made in 1974, and will be summarized here.

The 1974 program

The Fund in 1974 continued its general support of The Population Council with a three-year pledge of \$975,000. Other major grants in the field were made to Planned Parenthood of New York City. A grant of \$200,000 went to support a campaign that Planned Parenthood regards as the largest unmet need in the city.

This campaign is a special two-year, \$4 million effort to help the young people of the city. New York has the largest concentration of teen-agers in the country, now numbering about 850,000. Over half of them live in poverty. While the city's total birthrate has dramatically dropped in the last few years, the number of unwanted babies born to adolescent parents remains high. Many of these births produce individual tragedies and continuous problems for the social-welfare agencies of the city. To educate young people in family planning, Planned Parenthood has begun a program that seeks to reach into the living-places of teen-agers: by counselling in schools, agencies and clinics, and through telephone information lines, mass media, publications and service centers.

RBF also contributed \$100,000 to the United Planned Parenthood Campaign, which supports the national and international divisions as well as the local body.

Other grants were directed toward the critical need for better-informed attitudes

toward population questions. Help was given agencies working in the attitudinal field, such as the Population Reference Bureau, the Association for the Study of Abortion and the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States.

Major grants also went to conservation institutions the Fund has supported in the past: the American Conservation Association, The Conservation Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, National Park Foundation, and the National Audubon Society.

In line with the second conclusion of the review—the need to explore new opportunities—a number of the 1974 grants were directed toward underlying questions of values.

One grant, for instance, went for general support of a small group in Washington called Center of Concern. The Center was created by two Jesuits, the Rev. William F. Ryan, an economist, and the Rev. Peter J. Henriot, a political scientist, to erect a bridge between those who make public policy decisions and religious and philosophical thinkers. With the help of the Fund's grant, the Center is expanding its interest to include not only population subjects but also those of resources, food and development.

Another grant was given the Lindisfarne Association, an educational and spiritual community on Long Island which takes its name from a medieval monastery school. In addition to its interest in personal growth, the community is working to develop alternative forms of education appropriate to social environments. Support also went to the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, which held a seminar on the ethical dilemmas of food relief. It is a sign of the times that the discussions reflected a searching for viewpoints. There was general agreement on the prospect of world famines, but even the experts lacked a consensus on the ethical direction to take in making the agonizing decisions that may have to be made in situations where there is not enough food to go around.

Anticipating problems

One of the most pressing needs of the times is a method of anticipating environmental crises soon enough so that effective steps can be taken to meet them. RBF appropriated \$500,000 for use over three years to help establish Worldwatch Institute as a kind of early-warning system. Worldwatch, led by the agricultural scientist Lester R. Brown, will try to identify emerging

Recipient and Purpose	Total Appropriation	Paid in Previous Years	Payment in 1974	Unpaid Balance
Center of Concern Washington, D. C. For general budgetary support of the Center which provides a link between government leaders and established religious and philosophical leaders in an effort to bring an increased awareness of the values dimension of public policy.	20,000		20,000	
Center for Inter-American Relations, Inc. New York, New York For general budgetary support of this organization informing North Americans about the cultural and public affairs of Latin America.	180,000*	60,000	60,000	60,000
Toward a commission to examine and make recommendations on selected aspects of relations between the United States and Latin America.	25,000		25,000	
Center for Law and Social Policy Washington, D. C. Toward litigation activity of this public interest law firm relating to health services for minority groups and the poor.	75,000		75,000	
Children's Art Carnival, The New York, New York Toward renovation costs of the new facilities of this community visual arts program located in Harlem.	25,000		25,000	
Children's Foundation, The Washington, D. C. For general budgetary support of this organization providing information and technical assistance to groups working to increase the availability and adequacy of Federal food programs for children.	45,000		45,000	
Citizens' Budget Commission, Inc. New York, New York Toward an analysis of the process of financial decision-making within local school districts in New York City to determine options for responsible community participation.	35,000		35,000	
Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc. New York, New York Toward the Program Development Fund of the Committee, a child advocacy organization whose activities touch on every aspect of the lives of children in New York City.	100,000		50,000	50,000

* appropriation made prior to 1974.

Recipient and Purpose	Total Appropriation	Paid in Previous Years	Payment in 1974	Unpaid Balance
Cultural Council Foundation New York, New York				
For general budgetary support of the Black Theatre Alliance organized to provide development services and other assistance to black theater groups in New York City.	15,000		15,000	
For general budgetary support of the Off Off Broadway Alliance providing legal services and other development assistance to the numerous "off-off" Broadway theater groups in New York City.	15,000		15,000	
For general budgetary support of Seven Leaves, a coalition of seven arts organizations on the Lower East Side of Manhattan which have joined together for shared management and development services.	15,000		15,000	
Cultural Society of America, Inc. New York, New York				
Toward research and planning expenses of the Society, organized to engender an understanding of America's cultural heritage.	5,000		5,000	
Day Care Council of New York, Inc. New York, New York				
A supplemental grant in support of an evaluation of the structure and services of publicly-supported early childhood development programs in New York City.	9,500		9,500	
Dartmouth College, Trustees of Hanover, New Hampshire				
Toward a comparative analysis, in non-technical language, of regional and national planning computer models.	16,000		13,360	2,640
Delta Foundation, The Greenville, Mississippi				
To assist the Foundation, operating to increase opportunities for low-income residents in the Delta region of Mississippi, with its agricultural land ownership and development activities.	40,000		40,000	
Design Science Institute Kent, Ohio				
Toward a report elaborating and defining ways in which the World Game Study of R. Buckminster Fuller might be utilized by public policy makers.	25,000		25,000	

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Recipient and Purpose	Total Appropriation	Paid in Previous Years	Payment in 1974	Unpaid Balance
Environmental Law Institute, The Washington, D. C. Toward the planning phase of a task force on the future relationships between law and the environment.	5,000		5,000	
Family Service Association of Nassau County, Inc. Mineola, New York Toward the Association's Mother-Child Home Program of the Verbal Interaction Project, designed to stimulate the intellectual capacities of preschool age children.	26,000		26,000	
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York New York, New York For general budgetary support.	50,000		50,000	
Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Inc. New York, New York For general budgetary support of the Federation's office of community development.	20,000		20,000	
Federation of Southern Cooperatives Epes, Alabama Toward the Federation's training center and demonstration farm for its membership of 135 rural farm and nonfarm cooperatives in 14 southern states.	75,000		75,000	
Food Research and Action Center, Inc. New York, New York For general budgetary support of this organization's efforts to monitor the administration of Federal food programs and to initiate legislation to change the policies of those programs which discriminate against poor people.	40,000		40,000	
For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center Washington, D. C. Toward the minority group law student intern program of the Center which specializes in the legal representation of citizens' groups in the field of broadcasting and cable communications.	38,500		24,700	13,800
Foreign Policy Association New York, New York For general budgetary support of this organization sponsoring adult education programs covering the spectrum of foreign affairs.	20,000		20,000	

Recipient and Purpose	Total Appropriation	Paid in Previous Years	Payment in 1974	Unpaid Balance
For the expenses in the year ending June 30, 1976, of the Protestant Fellowship Program.	116,000*		116,000	
For the expenses in the year ending June 30, 1976, of the Parish Ministers Fellowship Program.	35,000		35,000	
For the expenses in the year ending June 30, 1975, of the Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship Program.	200,000*		200,000	
For the expenses in the year ending June 30, 1976, of the Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship Program.	150,000*			150,000
G.A.M.E. (Growth Through Art and Museum Experience, Inc.) New York, New York				
For general budgetary support of this community-based art education program, organized in collaboration with four of New York City's public schools.	46,500		46,500	
Georgia Council on Human Relations Atlanta, Georgia				
Toward the Council's work of coordinating the program activities of the State Human Relations Councils and other citizen groups in the South.	40,000		40,000	
Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, Inc. New York, New York				
For general budgetary support.	7,500		7,500	
Graduate Theological Union Berkeley, California				
To promote closer coordination of the non-academic activities of the member seminaries of the Graduate Theological Union.	35,000		13,195	21,805
For general budgetary support of GTU's Center for Ethics and Social Policy which promotes the study of the ethical considerations involved when major policy decisions are made by corporations, governmental bodies and public service agencies.	35,000		17,500	17,500
Greater Cleveland Teacher Center for Informal Education Cleveland, Ohio				
Toward the general program and evaluation of this teacher center offering in-service workshops and training for teachers in the greater Cleveland area who are interested in open classroom/integrated day education.	25,000		25,000	

* appropriation made prior to 1974.

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Recipient and Purpose	Total Appropriation	Paid in Previous Years	Payment in 1974	Unpaid Balance
Institute of Politics New Orleans, Louisiana Toward expenses of initiating in Arkansas the Institute's program in practical politics designed to stimulate effective participation in public affairs and communication between emerging black and white leadership in the South.	60,000*	42,500	17,500	
Institute of Public Administration New York, New York Toward completion of a study of the urban management programs of the Economic Development Council of New York, with particular reference to research on EDC's programs with the New York City public schools.	15,400		15,400	
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences, Inc. Hastings-on-Hudson, New York Toward the Education Program of the Institute which is evaluating on cross-disciplinary bases the ethical questions arising from research developments in the life sciences.	75,000		30,000	45,000
Interchurch Center, The New York, New York Toward "Project FORWARD '76," which is assisting organizations in providing a religious dimension to the American Bicentennial observance.	75,000		75,000	
International Association for Cultural Freedom Paris, France For general budgetary support of this organization attempting to build bridges between the international intellectual community and persons engaged in social and political action.	5,000		5,000	
Toward a feasibility study for "Contact: The Journal of the Middle East and World Affairs."	20,000		20,000	
International Broadcast Institute, Ltd. London, England For general budgetary support of the Institute created to identify and study problems associated with accelerated technological developments in all media.	30,000		30,000	

* appropriation made prior to 1974.

Recipient and Purpose	Total Appropriation	Paid in Previous Years	Payment in 1974	Unpaid Balance
Puerto Rican Institute for Social Research, The Flushing, New York For initial general budgetary expenses of the Institute which serves as a resource organization for identifying needs and setting priorities for action by public and private groups on behalf of Puerto Ricans living in New York City.	150,000		50,000	100,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. New York, New York For general budgetary support of this organization's program to protect the civil rights of Puerto Rican citizens and upgrade their living standards through legal action in the courts and education efforts in the community.	35,000		35,000	
Regional Plan Association, Inc. New York, New York For general budgetary support of the Association's efforts in connection with the planning and development of the New York City metropolitan region.	10,000		10,000	
Riverdale Children's Association New York, New York For general budgetary support of the Association's services to dependent and neglected New York City children.	5,000		5,000	
Riverside Church, The New York, New York For general budgetary support of this multidenominational church in New York City.	40,000		40,000	
Toward the Riverside Fund for Social Justice.	40,000*	27,500	12,500	
Rockefeller University, The New York, New York Toward a capital program to increase the University's endowment and expand physical facilities.	5,000,000*	2,500,000		2,500,000
Transfer of real estate known as "Hillcrest" and furnishings to be used for the purpose of The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of the University.	663,772*		663,772	
Toward capital improvements needed to adapt "Hillcrest" to the needs of the Archive Center and toward endowment for the operating costs of the Center.	4,500,000*		4,500,000	

Recipient and Purpose	Total Appropriation	Paid in Previous Years	Payment in 1974	Unpaid Balance
Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, Inc. New York, New York For general budgetary support of SIECUS which, through various community service education and research information programs, seeks the development of values which will guide individuals in determining attitudes of responsible sexuality.	25,000		25,000	
Smithsonian Institution Washington, D. C. Toward the production of teaching materials for government personnel assisting international agency officials and local inhabitants of developing countries in the techniques of land-use management.	60,000		30,000	30,000
Society for a More Beautiful National Capital, Inc. Washington, D. C. Toward "The LBJ Memorial Grove on the Potomac."	25,000		25,000	
South African Institute of Race Relations Johannesburg, South Africa Toward the Research and Library Trust and the National Education Research Trust of the Institute which engages in research and information dissemination on all aspects of race relations.	25,000		25,000	
Southern Regional Council, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia Toward the Council's general program of research, information, and monitoring of Federal programs in the broad field of race relations and social policy development and toward the Council's special program of providing technical and managerial assistance to local community development organizations in the South.	65,000		65,000	
Stanford University (Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University) Stanford, California A supplementary grant toward final editing and publishing costs of "Modern Chinese Society: An Analytical Bibliography." Toward the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies in Tokyo, an advanced language training facility.	52,000		52,000	

SELECTED PORTIONS OF:

**The
Tinker
Foundation
1974**

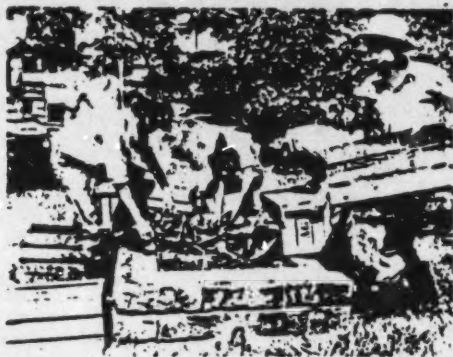
**Activities
and
Grants**

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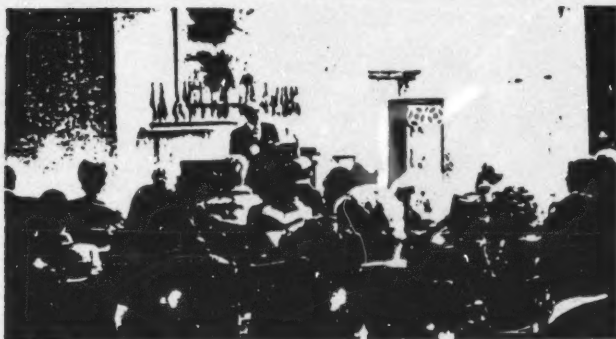
645 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
(212) 421-6858



Participants attending the annual CHEAR conference, sponsored by the Institute for International Education, listen to a presentation in Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela



Marketing yucca at the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Honduras



Mr. Quijano, Argentine Ambassador to the U.S., speaking before an afternoon meeting at the Center for Inter-American Relations in New York

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

At a time when pressing economic problems increasingly impede political progress, the Tinker Foundation has concentrated its efforts, more determined than ever, on the promotion of a better understanding among the peoples of Ibero-America.

It is thus in recognition of the growing need to improve our relations that, during the year under review, over one-third of all Foundation grants were awarded to promote the broad field of communications. This includes assistance to publications, reports, newsletters, conferences, meetings and discussions as well as to information programs and research projects designed to develop more efficient methods of data dissemination. The subjects covered range from education and family planning to resource economics and inter-American policy issues. Grants were made, for example, in aid of exchange visits and joint workshops of statisticians; case studies on the legal status of women in Ibero-American countries; and public policy discussions among leaders of Europe, North and Latin America. In the same spirit, the Foundation contributed to the establishment of an educational and cultural facility for the Portuguese-American community in southeastern Massachusetts.

It is manifest that one of the most difficult problems facing any small foundation is the matter of choice: how to allocate modest resources to the most fruitful ends. In an attempt to meet this challenge, the Tinker Foundation carried out two reviews—an analysis of its grants program to date, and a survey designed to elicit new potential

areas of activity. While the investigation did not answer all the questions raised, it provided us with the insight that lack of funds is not always the most debilitating problem; rather it is the lack of expertise which often impedes the best use of available resources.

The Foundation has responded to this challenge at several levels. It is supporting a nation-wide training seminar to be conducted by the Latin American Studies Association to improve the quality of teaching in primary and secondary schools throughout the United States. Similarly, a grant to the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities will be used to acquaint Latin American teachers with new methods of instruction and curriculum development. The Foundation has also awarded funds for the preparation and publication of a catalogue of all of the Latin American survey data available in the United States in the hope that easy access and a standardized format will enhance their use. Finally, beginning in the fall of 1975, a fellowship program will be implemented. Up to ten Tinker Post-Doctoral Fellowships will be awarded annually on a competitive basis. A brochure which gives the details of this new program is available.

Statistically, in 1974 the Tinker Foundation allocated \$1,228,985 in 34 grants to 29 institutions. The projects funded are described on pages 10 through 20. A review of these projects will indicate the range of activities supported by the Foundation in pursuit of its goal to contribute to the well being of the people of the Western Hemisphere.

Martha Twitchell Muse
April 1975

SUMMARIES OF GRANTS AUTHORIZED IN 1974



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leaders, academicians, journalists and businessmen. The purpose of the conference is to identify and analyze the long-term political and economic trends which will shape future relations between the United States and Latin America. The main issues raised at the meeting will be summarized in a report to be distributed to the participants as well as to interested members of the national and international policy community.

**Institute of
International
Education, Inc.**
New York, New York

\$5,300

To enable a journalistic authority to assist the Communications Library at the San Carlos University in Guatemala City by preparing a master list of selective Spanish-language literature on mass media. This guide will be available to academic institutions within Ibero-America.

\$50,000

In support of the annual conference of the Council on Higher Education in the American Republics (CHEAR) to be held in Mexico in 1975. The meeting will provide university officials and educators from North and South America with an opportunity to exchange views, in structured panel discussions, on topics such as the current resources and future needs in Latin American Studies programs in United States institutions, mechanisms for inter-university and university-government communications, and the state of educational development in the countries represented at the Conference. The participants are drawn from over 25 academic institutions in the United States and Latin America.

**The Johns Hopkins
University**
Washington,
District of Columbia

\$5,000

In support of the 1975 Herter Lectures, a lecture series which provides a forum for discussion of important international issues. In March, 1975 three distinguished inter-American scholars and public officials spoke on current concerns of Ibero-America. Foundation funds previously authorized but unexpended were reallocated to cover these costs.

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land. The facility will serve as an ethnic life center sponsoring adult education, language courses, library services, and cultural performances and provide a permanent home for heirlooms and artifacts. In a joint effort between the Portuguese Heritage Foundation and the School of Architecture at Harvard University, a potential site will be selected and the architectural plans for the building to be chosen will be designed. The project is scheduled for completion in two and a half semesters by a team of Harvard graduate students, drawn from the Departments of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Design and Planning.

**Research Foundation
of the City University
of New York**

New York, New York

\$11,000

In partial support of a study which seeks to trace the flow of research results to middle-level administrators and policy-making agencies in Brazil, to identify the obstacles interfering in the diffusion of information and to propose more efficient methods of dissemination. The study forms part of a series of case studies initiated by the Development Center of the O.E.C.D. and will be carried out by social scientists of the Brazilian School for Public Administration of the Getulio Vargas Foundation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Seminar on the
Acquisition of
Latin American
Library Materials**

Amherst, Massachusetts

\$12,000

A grant in aid of the publication of the *Final Report and Working Papers* of the 1972 and 1973 annual meetings of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin America Library Materials (SALALM), and an *Index* to all the reports published from 1956-1970. The working papers contain comprehensive information on acquisitions, activities and bibliographic data, while the *Index* provides ready access to a large body of materials in the Latin American field.

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The Spanish
Institute, Inc.
New York, New York
\$20,000

In support of the Edward Larocque Tinker Library, the bookstore, and a number of evening sessions to which distinguished librarians and writers are invited as speakers. During the last year, the library was the scene of a varied program of well attended meetings.

\$24,500

The final installment of a grant to complete an annotated bibliography entitled *Books About Spain in the Twentieth Century* which will cover all fields of interest with the exception of law, medicine and science. Upon completion, the volume will be published by the Scarecrow Press.

The Board of Trustees
of the Leland
Stanford, Jr.
University
Stanford, California
\$4,500

An award to assist the Stanford University Libraries in the preparation of a microfilm edition and an annotated guide to the papers of Francis Butler Loomis (1861-1948). The collection consists of two thousand items of correspondence, speeches, and clippings of the former United States Ambassador to Venezuela and Acting Secretary of State during the revolution preceding the independence of Panama.

Trustees of
Tufts College
Medford, Massachusetts
\$20,000

The second portion of a three-year challenge grant to foster the development of the Centro para Educación Superior de Centro America (CESCA) established in Guatemala in 1972. This organization has the following purposes: the provision of scholarships for Central American students at United States universities; the establishment of an information resource on all fellowships and scholarships available to Latin Americans in the United States; and the preparation of a handbook of the fourteen universities of the region.

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University of Texas
Austin, Texas
\$400,000

To conclude a \$500,000 commitment to endow an Edward Larocque Tinker Visiting Professorship at the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas. The Chair provides for a distinguished visiting scholar from Ibero-America, Spain, Portugal or Canada for a maximum period of two years. Since the orientation of the Institute is multidisciplinary, the Chair will not be restricted to any particular discipline or department.

The University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin
\$5,000

The first of three annual contributions to permit a series of *Tinker Lectures in Latin American Civilization*, to be given by distinguished scholars at the Ibero-American Studies Center. The theme of the initial lecture series—Literature and the Arts in Latin America—will focus on creative writing, art history and criticism, musicology and composition.

Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee
\$10,000

The first payment of a two-year matching grant in aid of library acquisitions by the Center for Latin American Studies. The grant will be used to complement the holdings in historic and contemporary publications on Brazil and the Bolivarian countries.

The President and Trustees of Williams College
Williamstown, Massachusetts
\$63,585

To assist the Roper Public Opinion Research Center in increasing the usefulness and accessibility of its Latin American survey and census data. The program of work consists of cleaning the data sets, editing, annotating, reformatting and transferring the information to magnetic tape. A catalogue of Latin American sample surveys cur-

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